

THE  
DIFFERENCES,  
CAUSES, AND IVDGE-  
MENTS OF VRINE

ACCORDING TO THE BEST

*writers thereof, both old and*

*new, humbly collected.*

*Adams 8. 59. 8*

BY I. F.



PRINTED BY IOHN LE-  
GAT, Printer to the Univer-  
sity of Cambridge. 1598

... 2 ... 3 ... 4 ... 5 ... 6 ... 7 ... 8 ... 9 ... 10 ... 11 ... 12 ... 13 ... 14 ... 15 ... 16 ... 17 ... 18 ... 19 ... 20 ... 21 ... 22 ... 23 ... 24 ... 25 ... 26 ... 27 ... 28 ... 29 ... 30 ... 31 ... 32 ... 33 ... 34 ... 35 ... 36 ... 37 ... 38 ... 39 ... 40 ... 41 ... 42 ... 43 ... 44 ... 45 ... 46 ... 47 ... 48 ... 49 ... 50 ... 51 ... 52 ... 53 ... 54 ... 55 ... 56 ... 57 ... 58 ... 59 ... 60 ... 61 ... 62 ... 63 ... 64 ... 65 ... 66 ... 67 ... 68 ... 69 ... 70 ... 71 ... 72 ... 73 ... 74 ... 75 ... 76 ... 77 ... 78 ... 79 ... 80 ... 81 ... 82 ... 83 ... 84 ... 85 ... 86 ... 87 ... 88 ... 89 ... 90 ... 91 ... 92 ... 93 ... 94 ... 95 ... 96 ... 97 ... 98 ... 99 ... 100 ...



*The contents of this booke.*

An admonition to the reader of the order of the booke, and authors from whence it was gathered.

A preface wherein the iudgement by vrine is preferred before that by the pulse. Also the generatiō of vrine in mā's body.

Cap. 1. Generall considerations in iudgement of vrines, how many things hinder iudgement in respect of the vrinall, physitian, and vrine it selfe to the 5. pag. and how many things alter the vrine in respect of age, sexe, complexion, time of the yeare, kinde of life, &c. to the 10. page.

2 Of the substance of vrine thinne to the 14. page. thicke to the 17. page. and meane to the 19.

3 Of clearenes and darknes of vrine to the 24. page.

4 Of 21. colours of vrine pag. 25. where the reader must adde after pale, subspiceus, subpallidus, these wordes, If you seeth a peece of the rinde of pomegranate, and then put to it thrise as much cleane water, it will make a pale colour. Also at flaxen, spiceus, adde these words, But if you put thereto a little or none of cleane water, it will be a flaxen colour.

5 Of substance and colour ioynly together

## *The contents.*

gether, and first of thin vrine with his colours to the 34. page, thicke with his colours to the 44. page.

6 Quantitie of vrine much to the 48. page, little to the 49. page.

7 Of the contents of the vrine in generall, and first where contents want, the diuision of the contents, pag. 53. of their colour, 53. substance thicke, 55. thin, 56. quantitie, 57.

8 Of contents in speciall, and first of the 15. deformed contents in the sedimēt to the 77. page. In the middle region, p. 77. in the vppermost region, p. 79. & here of the colours, 80. deformed contents, 81. of the crowne, 82. his colours, 83. of forme, froth, bubbles, 85. & 3. differēces, 89 Drops of iatt, 90.

9 Smell of vrine. 90

10 Manner of pissing, 95

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12 Of what parts of the bodie vrine giueth signification. 101 (vrines. 105

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An alphabetical table to the wholbook.





## *An admonition to the Reader.*



*His treatise following I first  
digested into tables for  
mine owne private vse,  
which afterwards was by  
my friend conuerted into  
this forme to fit the presse.*

*And therefore the studious reader must still  
remember how one part followeth an other  
in order: and that which is spoken generally  
before a diuision, to be vnderstood of all the  
members following vnder that head accor-  
ding to the law of methode. A word is e-  
nough to him that is acquainted with ta-  
bles. The treatise it selfe is an abridgement  
wholly gathered out of other mens writings,  
I challenge nothing to my selfe but the colle-  
ction and disposition hereof. Wherin for  
better satisfaction of the reader, I haue ma-  
ny times cited the author whose testimonie I*

use, and now and then I have quoted the page  
of such books as I then followed, and whereof  
I set downe the catalogue vvhether, vvhether,  
and in vvhether forme they were printed.

*Willichius and Rensner Basilea. 1592. 8*

*Argenterius de urinis. 1591. 8*

*Record in english. London. 8*

*Aluarus. Parisiis 1548. 8*

*Aegidius. Basilea 1506. 8*

*Weckeri syntaxis. Basilea 1582. fol.*

*Fernelius. Francofurti 1593. 8*

*Montanus de excrementis. Venetijs  
1554. 8*

*Capivaccius de urinis. Serueta. 1595. 8*

*Vassius de urinis. Lugduni 1645. 16*

*Jo. Harfurius. Venetijs 1584. 4*

*Salvianus. Roma 1587. 8*

*Blasii Hollerij thearica medicina. Ar-  
gentina 1565. 8*



## The p'eface.



Mongst all signes of sickenesse or health whereby the skilfull phisition is ledd into the knowledge of the state of the body, two are of most

generall and certain signification which are taken from the pulse and vrine, without which all the knowledge of phisicke besides, is obscure, doubtfull, and vncertaine. Whereof the first sheweth the estate of the heart and arteries, the second of the liuer and veines. Both of such especiall vse in signification of diseases incident to mans bodie; that ioyned together they certainly instruct the phisition whether the disease tendeth to health or death, but whether of these two severally considered doth giue more certaine signification, I had rather leaue it to be determined of others who can better do it then my selfe: yet vnder their correction me thinke that the vrine giueth the most manifest certaine and generall signification of al diseases; because with the

¶ 4 blood

## *The Preface.*

blood it is conueied into all parts of the bodie, and from thence returneth backe again in the veins to the liuer and vessels of vrine, bringing with it some note of the state and disposition of all those parts from whence it commeth. Neither is there any other excrement that hath so many differences as the vrine, neither from which so many significations may be taken as frō it, in the substance, colour, quantitie, contents, smell, manner of pissing, &c. in which the physitian may with more profit exercise himselfe then in the fixe differences of pulses, the art whereof Hippocrates either neuer knew, or neglected. And Galen confesseth of himselfe that he spent 20. yeares in studie that way, before he could attaine the knowledge of the (*systole*) or contraction of the pulse in the arteries, which being vnknowne the pulse also must remain vnknowne; and yet it is vncertaine whether Galen indeede euer did attain thereto. From Galens time for 1200. yeares after, this knowledge lay buried in the blacke dungeon of ignorance, vntill Iosephus Struthius brought it to some light: and no marueile; for the continuall mutabilitie and alteration of the pulse cannot



## *The Preface.*

cannot be comprehended by art. For as the affections of mans minde, anger, feare, ioye, sorrow, loue, hatred, springing from the heart doe varie; so the pulse differeth in euery moment. So we read that Erasistratus the physitian perceived by the pulse of Antiochus sonne to the king of Syria and Persia, that he was in loue with Stratonica his stepmother. And Galen saith that he perceined by the often change of the pulse of a woman, that she was in loue with Pylades. Besides that, the tunicles of the arteries, the skinne and flesh in the wrest of the hand where the pulse is felt, and the skinne and flesh of the physitians hand feeling the pulse, are in some harder and in some softer. Again the patients hand differing in heat or cold, or manner of position, higher, lower, or on the one side, and the physitians hand touching the arteries softly or pressing them, and infinite other circumstances which make such suddaine and momentanie alteration of the pulse, that as in auncient time, so at this present amongst vs there be very few skilful in this part of iudgement. But on the contrarie side in vrine there is no such labour or cause of doubt, for we may see it, & consider

## *The Preface.*

Consider well of it for many houres together  
and finde no alteration therein. And of this  
Hippocrates, Galen, Aegidius, Actuarius,  
Auicen, and infinit others in all ages have  
deliuered precepts and gathered iudge-  
ments, and therefore as a part of phisicke  
better knowne and of more certentie  
then the pulse, I haue in this short trea-  
tise handled, deuided into his differen-  
ces, and to euery difference I haue added  
his iudgement together with a reason  
thereof. And in many places I haue more  
especially distinguished it, not onely by  
other differences of the vrine, but also by  
other accidents of the disease it selfe. As  
for example. pag. 47. one signification of  
much vrine is a consumption of the whole  
body, whereto I haue added other signes  
by the vrine as, that it is somewhat fatty,  
in colour palew, reddish, high coloured,  
and without other signes of concoction:  
and hereof I presently annexe this cause;  
for so the profitable fatte, moisture, hu-  
mours, and substantiall partes of the bo-  
die are molten, dissolued, and voided by v-  
rine. The rest I leaue to the diligence of  
the studious reader, who with smale con-  
sideration may easily conceiue the same.  
And here I would make an end, but that I  
thinke



### The p̄face.

think it not amisse in few words to shew  
the generation of vrine in mans bodie  
and the vessells thereto belonging.

The meat & drink receiued by the mouth  
and descending down into the stomack  
and there concocted together, incorporated  
and made one substance (*chylus*)  
and thence passing by an issue in the bot-  
tome of the stomacke (*pylorus*) to the  
first gutte (*duodenum*) and from thence to  
to the hungrie gutte (*seinum*) from thence  
againe five of the eight mesaraical veines  
sucke so much as is profitable nourish-  
ment (the rest beeing vnprofitable for  
nourishment is voided by stoole) which  
again is conueied into *vena porta* and at  
length after many purifications and con-  
coctions in the parts beforementioned;  
to the liuer, where it is converted into  
bloode, and thence sent into the hollow  
veine where it is againe more purified,  
the excrementitious parts being seque-  
stred, seperated, and sent to other pla-  
ces, as the choler to the gall, melancholie  
to the spleene and the waterie or wheyish  
part to the emulgent or sucking veins, fro  
whence againe it is drawne of the reines  
where it is altered perfectly into vrine  
which as vnprofitable descendeth into  
the

Generation of  
vrine.

### *The preface.*

the water conduits (*ureteres*) and thence into the bladder which at length at a mans pleasure by helpe of the muscle shutting the necke of the bladder is voided out by the yard. Yet some part of this thinne wheyish humor is not after this sort conueyed from the liuer to the bladder, but as I haue shewed cap. 12. is togeather with the blood in the veines deriued into all parts of the body, and at length returning backe againe the same waie, is expelled by the yard. Seeing then vrine passeth through so many vessels, and receiueh so many concoctions and preparations before it can be expelled, it must needes admitt many alterations. And yet we see by daily experience that great drinkers, those which drinke some diuretique potion, & especially those who are troubled with the pissing euill, do pisse out presently after drinke not concoct, nor much altered from the drinke receiued. Hereof Galen 3. *de facult. nat. cap. 15.* yeeldeth these reasons: The great desire of the stomacke to receiue drinke, the thinne piercing and subtile substance of the drinke speedily running into all parts: the widnes of the passages, and lastly the strong attractiue facultie of the reines, al  
which



### *The p̄face.*

which concurring together doe cause the drinke receiued so quickly to passe through the parts of the body without any great alteration. Yet some the better to satisfie these doubts haue deuised and by arguments laboured to confirme a readier and shorter course for the drinke receiued to passe to the reines, by the winde pipe, great arterie (*aorta*) emulgent veins, and bladder. But because this opinion is so contrarie to the reputed and receiued truth of Hippocrates Galen and all phisitions, as also that it imagineth another free passage (beside the meate pipe) through the winde pipe & lungs: whereas we finde by experience that a little dust in traueling, or a crumme of breade in eating falling into the same, is ready to choke a man, as a keynell of a raison did *Anacreon* the poet; and that therefore nature hath ordained a couer for the winde pipe (*epiglottis*) least in eating or drinking something should passe that way. And the phisitions do forbid much talke or disputatiō at meat, least the couer beeing opened thereby should let something passe that way. I cease further to commend it.

Of the instruments and parts by which urine is engendred and passeth, marke this figure following.

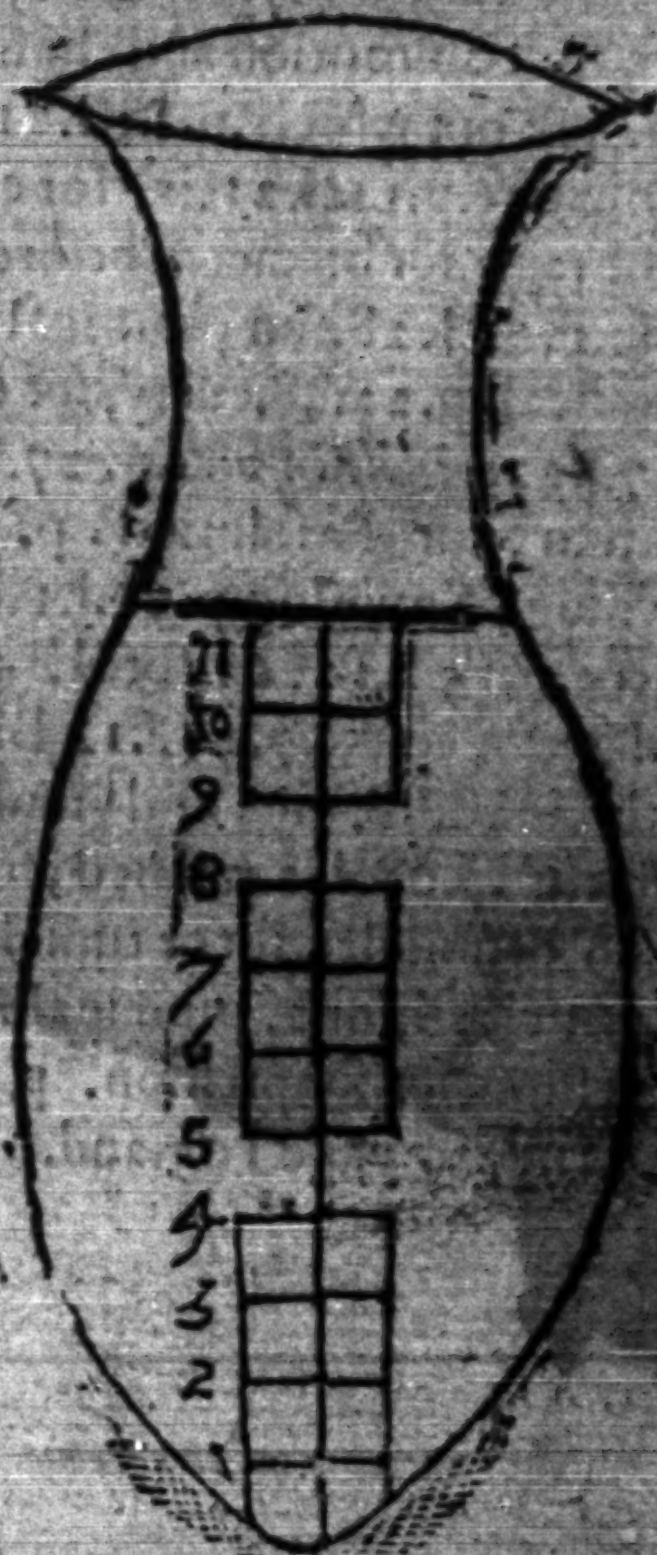
A. is the liuer.  
 B. the hollow  
 aine.  
 C. veins by which  
 hereins doe draw  
 the urine, and ther-  
 fore be called the  
 sucking veins. ve-  
 re emulgentes.  
 D. the reines.  
 E. the water-pipes.  
 F. the bladder.  
 G. the spout of the  
 ard.



All other parts  
 aside, appertaine  
 generation and  
 eide.



A perfit forme of the vrinall, wherein the vrine according to his height is deuided into three regions for the distinction of the three contents mentioned Chap. 7, 8.

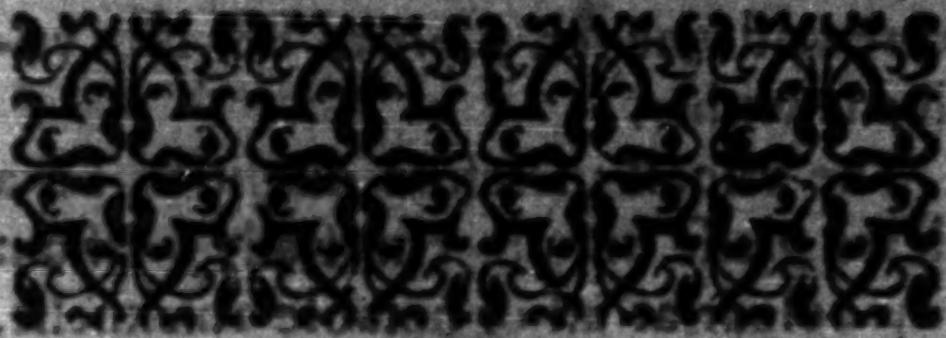


1, 2, 3, 4. the lowest region for the sediment.  
 5, 6, 7, 8. the middle region for the swimme.  
 9, 10, 11, 12. the vppermost region for the cloud.  
 In the toppe whereof the blacke line going through the  
 thickness of the vrinall is the circle or crowne.

## ERRATA.

Page 5. l. 26. contēts duly knit, for con-  
 tēts duly knite. Cap. 7. 8. p. 9. l. 5. commo-  
 tion, for commotion and chafing. p. 11.  
 l. 17. put out which. p. 11. l. 21. moisture  
 for mixture. p. 11. l. 21. is, for as is. p. 17.  
 l. 18. braine, for braine, as before in thinnē  
 vrine. p. 22. l. 28. symptomaticall, for symp-  
 tomaticall. p. 23. l. 8. euery, for euery part.  
 p. 27. l. 22. *videl.* for *vide.* p. 27. l. 18. reso-  
 lution, for Resolution. p. 27. l. 26.  
 sowning, Sowning. p. 31. l. 1. distant for  
 distent. p. 35. l. 12. 61, for B. p. 41. l. 17.  
 cholike, for colike. p. 43. l. 14. Blacke, for  
 Backe. p. 48. l. 8. wine and vrind, for wind  
 and vrine. p. 68. l. 24. staied, for staied. p.  
 69. l. 9. of tunicles, for or tunicles. p. 97. l.  
 13. principall, for 2. principall. p. 98. l. 2.  
 suppeffion, for suppression. p. 114. l. 23.  
 page and, for page 105. and.





**CHAP.**

**Of**

*Of generall considerations in iudgement*

*of vriners.*



**I**udgements of an v-  
rine are considered in  
respect of the vrinall,  
of the Physician, and  
of the vrine it selfe.

**I**n respect of the  
vrinall, which ought

not to be of any colour, for so it would  
alter the apparant colour of the vrine.  
Not strait or broad beneath, which alter  
the contents. Not open in the toppe, for  
so dust or other filth might fall in: aire,  
cold, or heat might soone alter it. Not  
stopped with wollen or linnen, for so line  
or cotten might fall in. Not to neare nor  
to far off, for the subſtance to neare might  
appeare thicker; and to farre off, thinner.

*The vrinall*

*Aegid. 10. Argent. 91. contrariwise in*

**A I**

**wine**

wine and vineger. *Capitulum. 88.* Not vn-  
cleane within.

The vrinall therefore ought to be a  
cleare glasse or pure chry stall; without  
any colour at all or notable thicknesse.  
Broad, round, and oblonge below, and  
straiter above, conically ascending like  
to a mans bladder which it representeth;  
that a fit place may remaine for the fashi-  
on of the sediment: and stopped at the  
top with leather, paper, &c. that nothing  
fall in, nor ayre easily get in.

*Physician.*

2 In respect of the Physician, who may  
not see the vrine in a place either too darke,  
or by candle light, for so the colour will  
appeare altered. Or else too light, as the  
sunne beames make the colour more  
remisse.

Therefore put your hand or a blacke  
cloath betwixt the light and the vrinall on  
the opposite part of the vrinall, that the  
colour and contents may be the better  
discerned, and your eyes be not dazeled  
with the light.

*Vrine.*

3 In respect of the vrine it selfe: where-  
in are considered, 1. Collection.

2 Things that hinder iudgement.

3 Differences.

*Collection.*

Collection. 1 When nourishment

is



is perfectly digested; which is commonly that which is first made in the morning after the night sleepe. For that which is made lately after eating or drinking, or fit of an ague; hath neither colour, consistence, nor contents, beeing not concoct. *Argent. 91.*

3 Take the whole urine and not the part, so much as is made at one time; but mingle not urines made at severall times, but keepe them severall both for quantitie, colour, and contents.

4 When the urine is newe made and yet warme; it is best to see the colour, substance, and perspicuitie; at what time you may see also the quantitie and smell.

5 When it is settled in the urinall fully it is best to see the contents and bubbles. You may well also then see the substance. *Adrian. Fernel. 452.*

6 Let it not be kept past sixe houres, for beeing longer kept it waxeth corrupt. *Arg. 91. ex Avicenna.*

7 Yet it is good to see the urine lately made; and oftentimes after to observe the perseveraunce or alteration of the substance, both; and perspicuitie, &c. *Salvian. 222.*

Things which hinder iudgement. 1.

Things which  
hinder iudgement.

### The iudgement

1 Much shaking of it, or pouring it out of one vessel into an other.

2 Cold or winde to congeale it, and make it thicke as in winter: but being chafed at the fire, it returneth againe, except it be too long kept. *Cap. 2.*

3 Winde to mooue or shake it.

4 Placed in the heat of the sunne, or neare the fire, whereby that which is thinne & subtile is drawne out, & the rest remaineth thicke, dreggie: and so sometimes the vrine that was made thicke and troubled, by great heat of the fire waxeth cleare, and the spume or bubble vanisheth away, which otherwise would continue. *Salvian. 227.*

5 Meates and drinkes lately taken before alter the colour, quantitie, substance, and fineli sometimes.

6 Medicines taken, as Rheubarb, saffron, cinnamon, broath of cherries, make the vrine yellow. Cassia, blackish. Oyle of bay, henbane, or *unguentum Martiale* annointed, *sena rubra maior*, *Cantharides*, applied to any part of the bodie, reddish.

7 Exercise, fasting, watching, labour, anger, feare, vomiting, sweating, purging, &c. alter the colour, substance, quantitie, contents.

8 Reines



Reines or bladder affected hinder the iudgement of the inner parts. *Fernel.*

Differences are either principall in the urine, or lesse principall.

3  
Principall differences of the urine.

1. Principall are, 1. Substance. *Cap. 2.*

2. Qualitie, and that either first as heat exceeding perceived by the patient in making it, as in inflammation of the liver, or by the Physician touching the vrinall with his hand.

3. Heat moderate or temperate.

4. Deficient or vnder temperate.

Or second qualitie perceived. 1. by sight, as perspicuitie, light through or darke and troubled. *Cap. 3.*

2. Colour. *Cap. 4.*

3. Taste, but that beeing to base for the physician, we leave to speake of it.

4. Smell. *Cap. 9.*

5. Substance & colour ioynely. *cap. 5.*

6. Quantitie. *Cap. 6.*

7. Contents waiting three regions, sediment, swim, cloud: where we also consider substance, colour, quantitie. *cap. 7. 8.*

8. Contents deformed.

9. Contents duly knit.

Lesse principall, which though they doe not immediatly helpe to iudge of the urine, yet they declare the nature of

Lesse principall differences.

the vrine and griefes of the bodie. Such arise from the causes; as chollic, melancholy, sleepe, watching, diseases.

From the effects, signifying healthy death, griefes of the stomacke, head, liuer, breast, veines.

From the manner of pissing. Cap. 10.

From suppression of vrine. Cap. 11.

The best vrine  
simply.

The best vrine simply in a perfect and absolute temperate whole man, which is the rule of all the rest, is that which is made without heat, as in burning agues. Cap. vac. 83. without cold, Cap. vac. 11. paine, or stinck. Of colour palew or light saffron, perspicuous moderately. Cap. vac. 113. Of substance meane. Of quantitie likewise meane; like to the former daies vrine, and proportionable to the drinke receiued yesterday and other daies before, & somewhat lesse because some is spent and wasted in the bodie. Having contents white, smooch, equall, setting downe to the bottome of the vrinall, not hauing bubbles, filaments, or any other euill contents. Having sediment likewise white, smooch, equall pyramidally ascending, not tattered, ragged, or dispersed, neither cleauing together so but that they depart asunder, the vrinall being shaken, and



and ascend lightly without trouble of the urine. And all these thus continuing long. *Montan. 4. 6. B.*

The best urine in respect of age, sexe, time of the yeare, kinde of life, complexion, is as followeth. The best urine in respect of age.

1 First for children, urine is best of substance thicke. For thinne is lethall. *Salvian. 93. 206.*

2 Of quantitie much. Of colour white a litle by continual feeding on milke, *Salv. 204* or because chollet or blood to colour the urine re- flecth or is drowned by to much moisture. Also by debilitie, long sleepe, much rest, which because they can not well moove, encreaseth moisture and decaseth beare.

3 The best for springalls, hath sedi- ment heaped and encreased, substance thicke, but rather inclining to thinne. Colour yeallow or light saffron: blacke deadly. *Salvian. 93.* concepts moe then in men.

4 For men that which is set downe first for a perfect rule of the rest.

5 For old men with substance thinne, colour white, sediment little.

6 For women whole. In substance ra- Sexe, ther thicke then thinne, darke, troubled,

with many things swimming in it, not so cleare as in men.

In colour declining from light or palew towards white with some darknes.

Quantitie much.

Sediment impure, much thicker and whiter then in mens vrine.

Distinction betweene men and womens vrine is easily knowne by often comparing them together. *Fernel.*

Time of the  
year.

6 In respect of the time of the year best vrine in the spring, beginning of colour white & pale, quantitie greater, contents more thicker and more raw. In the spring proceeding, colour from pale and flaxen to palew and light; contents meane, substance equall. In sommer beginning, colour palew and light saffron substance thinner, sediment thinner white, smooth, equall. In sommer proceeding, colour yeallow saffron, substance very thinne, sediment little, thinne and declining to white.

In Autumne beginning sediment little, yet without fault. In Autumne proceeding, all meane.

In winter beginning, colour white substance thicker. *Fernel.* Contents more andrawer. In winter proceeding, colour white



white, quantitie greater, contents more  
and cruder.

7 In respect of the kinde of life, as Kinde of Life.  
wherein there is much exercise, fasting,  
anger making commotion of spirits and  
humours, watching, meates of hote ope-  
ration, the urine is more coloured, and se-  
diments fewer at the beginning as long  
as those passions doe inflame the heat of  
the bodie, and there is moisture which  
may be kindled; but that failing, and the  
heate languishing and decaying, the co-  
lour waxeth more and more remisse a-  
gaine. *Argent. 36, Salviat. 71.* So in agues  
beginning, the urine is white, after that  
(heat increasing) yellow, and redde; and  
in declination the heat decaying, more  
remisse againe. So urine voided after large  
drinking is first white, after more colou-  
red, & at length returneth to his former  
colour againe and consistence.

And where there is much idlenes, glut-  
tonie, surfeits, sleepe, drunkennes, use of  
cold meates, the urine is white & thicke,  
sediment much and crude, naturall heate  
beeing oppressed and suffocated.

8 In respect of cōplexions, the flegma- Complexi-  
tike hath urine of colour white, substance  
thicke, quantitie increased, and the sedi-  
ment

ment more raw.

The cholericke yellow as pure gold,  
much coloured, and of substance thinne.

The melancholike white, with a cer-  
taine dimmes, because melancholie is in  
qualitie cold and drie. But if melancholie  
be voided, in substance the vrine is black,  
as in criticall enacuations of melanco-  
lie. *Aegid. 37.*

The sanguine reddish with a certaine  
darknes, substance indifferent thicke.

## CHAP. II.

### *Of the substance of Vrine.*



The substance of vrine is  
either } thinne,  
          } thicke,  
          } or meane.

Vrine thinne as water,  
such as euery vrine is of it  
owne nature, neither can it waxe thicke  
by seething hauing litle earthly substance:  
neither congeale through cold in our bo-  
dies, which be hote as long as we liue, is  
not of so good signification as thicke v-  
rine, because it signifieth cruditie and  
debilitie: whereas thicke vrine signifieth  
some





loured, and so the third and the fourth, as  
sooner or later, more or lesse thicke and  
coloured, as concoction and heat is more  
or lesse strong. *Capit. 103* and at length  
returneth to his former substance. *ad 113*

In the beginning of diseases when all  
humors are raw and vnfit to be concocted,  
the vrine is white and thinne, and after  
that heat increasing is yellow and redde,  
and in declination the heat decreasing  
more remisse againe, vntill he returne vn-  
to his former state of health. *ad 114*

In surfetting, drunkennies, gluttonie,  
and especially pissing presently after.

When the stomacke is cold, whereby  
meate and humors are raw, and so sent to  
the liuer. *ad 115*

When the liuer of it selfe is cold and  
weake, receiuing them raw from the sto-  
mack and sendeth them so to the reines.  
For the error of the first concoction is  
not taken away in the second. *ad 116*

When the reines and vessells of vrine  
through weaknes are not able to draw or  
expell any humour but thinne. *Capit. 86*

Colour white in children signifieth  
death. *Saluian. 24*

Likewise in weak persons.

And in sharpe diseases. *Argent. 24*

Conti-



Continuance of the disease in inter-  
mitting agues, or strong persons.

Recidivation or returning againe of  
the disease, being made on the criticall  
daie.

3 Or thinne urine signifieth conuer-  
sion of the humour an other way with  
signes of concoction and more coloured  
urine precedent, as to the whole bodie  
with paine in the whole bodie, and thin  
water long continuing, the humour re-  
gurgitating into all places, as in the small  
pocks, meafills, impostumes, dropfie,  
botches, and fclons. *Aegid. 230.*

Conversion of  
the humour.

Into the stomacke, and causeth ype-  
braidings and vomitings.

To the braine in a frenzie with a bur-  
ning ague, and is mortall.

Galen neuer knew any escape. *Mortall*

To the liver with paine in the right  
side.

To the pores of the skinne in sweat.

To the short ribbes, armeholes, neck,  
privie parts, gathering to an head, ma-  
king an impostume.

To the bellie in dropfies beginning.

For after the matter encreasing the urine  
waxeth thicker.

To the reines in Nephritide.

To

To the seat in the Hemerodes.

To the loyns, as to the hucklebone  
in sciatica, knees, feete, hands in the gout  
drawing humours to them. *Argent. 24.*

To the guttes, as in dysenteries, fluxes,  
laskes, loosenes.

To the coddles in Hydractle.

To the mother, as in immoderate fluxe  
of the termes. *Records*

To other parts that are weak & griev-  
ed whither humours fall. Or beeing in-  
flamed draw humors to them much like  
cupping glasses.

2  
Thicke sub-  
stance.

Vrine thicke as syrop boiled to his  
height, or yellow choler in the gall. *Ac-  
gid. 23.* is alwaies made by mixture of o-  
ther humors, as blood, choler, fleume not  
naturall, abounding melancholie, rawe  
humors, purulent matter, feede, grauell,  
or filaments. The farther placed from you  
the thinner it appeareth, and hath alwaies  
moates stirring vp and downe contrarie  
in both to wine or vineger, besides the  
smell. *Argent. 29.* which either may be  
cleared externally beeing chafed at the  
fire, returning againe, (except it hath  
stood too long, or stood too long by the  
fire or in sunne, *Arg. 47.* or such as waxe  
thicke, and are turned by standing in the  
cold



cold extinguishing the heat and spirits of the urine: Or may be cleared of it selfe in the vrinall, the thicker and grosser part settling downe to the sediments: and this hath alwaies a good signification: that good concoction now beginneth in the liver, and that which is concoct hath now some forme though vaperfect: but while the heate is fervent in the veines, some terrestriall matter is mixed therewith, which is not yet perfectly separated by the heat. Looke after in the declaration of the disease. *Waker. lib. 1. cap. 11. de Ur.*

Or this thicke urine may not be cleared though chased at the fire, which cometh either from the vessels and passages of urine, as the reines, bladder, yard, being too open and large. *Fernel. 449.* or exulcerated and apostumated, whereby the urine is troubled, and with purulent matter, raw humor, or seede is white, of blood redde, and sometimes with gravell and filaments. All to be knowne by signe and grieve in the part. *Fern. 39. Arg. 22.*

Or else it cometh from some superfluous member, as liver, spleen, veines, stomacke, where it is alwaies an argument of heat oppressed and cruditie; not that naturall heat is distempered, but suffocated

ted through abundance of humors. *Fern.*  
 449. and is to be vnderstood either of  
 one vrine made at the same time, or ma-  
 ny vrines made on seuerall daies and se-  
 uerall times of the sickness, as in the be-  
 ginning, where it sheweth abundance of  
 grosse, raw, & flegmatike humors: which  
 cause head-aches in tertian and quoti-  
 dian agues, and such vrine how made  
 when as nature hath made no concocti-  
 on or separation, it is through weaknes  
 of nature, of vnnaturall heat (symptoma-  
 tical and ill) and other ill signes ioyned  
 withall, as feeble pulse, olde age, winter  
 weaknes: it is mortall, except in diseases  
 of choler, and bloode, which are soone  
 concocted. *Arg.* 29. but with good signes  
 as youth, strength, good sediment, conti-  
 nuance of the disease not desperate.  
*Week.* 13. *Sal.* 36. 138. *Capp.* 100.

State, a better signe, because now na-  
 turall heat beginning to preuaile, doth  
 separate and expell humors, which nou-  
 rish the disease in strength of the patient,  
 and other good signes; otherwise, that  
 vnnaturall heat putrefactive beginneth  
 to mooue the humors as chanceth often  
 in pestilential agues. *Week.* 13.

Declining, if thinne water was made  
 before



before some daies, and after it is made, it cleareth in the vrinall Sal. 201. when as naturall heate hath made some concoction and so expelleth the humor offending, especially being made on the critical day it is a very good signe, for thus many diseases are cured, as the sciatica, gout, Sal. 37. paine in the ioints.

And when the humor offending is expelled, & the patient recovered, the vrine returneth to his colour & mean consistence againe. Arg. 25. But if it waxe thinne and white too suddently, or hastily, before the humor be expelled, & the patient recovered, it seemeth the humor is converted an other waie, where it makes an impostume drawing to a head, or to the braine: looke immediately before in thicke humor which cleareth of it selfe.

Meane Vrine, neither so thinne as water, neither so thicke as beaustly water, but as white wine or cleare ale: which waxeth thicke in the glasse, through cause externall, as colde or longer standing: for so in winter vrines turne sooner then in sommer: and being neere the fire or heate returne againe, except the naturall heat of the vrine be totally extinct by to long standing, or by being in to hote a place

as the sonne, or too long by the fire, or in warme water whereby the heate & spirit of the vrine is dissipated, rarefied, and euaporated out of the vrine. *Argent. 47.* These two returne not.

Or through cause internall, *videl. 1.* want of naturall heate: as olde mens vrins and those that are in recouerie of their health do easily change and wax thicke, and beeing chased at the fire returne againe, except they haue stood long &c. *2.* Aboundance of humors which nature can nexher concoct nor detaine, but is almost suffocated therewith, as their vrins which haue crammed themselves with meate and drinke are more easily turned and wax thicke. And both these in whole men doe signifie health impaired, because heat hath entered into some rawe matter in the veines, and cleareth it by rarefying the parts thereof, which heat and spirites beeing expelled by external cold, the vrine becommeth thicke.

*Uecker.*

In sicke men in the beginning, ill, because the concoctio is of vnnatural heat. After the beginning with other good signes concoction of naturall heat; but with il signes cruditie of vnnatural heat.

But



But if the urine continue meane in the glas, & yet after it hath settled, the thicken part falleth to the sediment, it signifieth good concoction in the stomacke, liver, veines, and lively naturall heat. *Fernel.* 449.

### CHAP. III.

#### *Of clearenes and darknes of urine.*



Urine is also either perspicuous, light through or Cleare urine, cleare, thorough which a man may discern his knockles. *Record.* and is not all one with thinne urine: for white wine is thinne, and yet often darke, and not light through. Distilled wine is thinne in substance, yet troubled and darke. This signifieth in whole men (if it be moderately perspicuous) perfect digestion, good humours, abundance of naturall heate, which at length doth separate and distinguish the hypostasis.

In sicke men if it be too cleare and saffron colour, signifieth yellow choler, unnatural heat, as in agues. *VVeck.* More

remisse, or darker, crude, and white, flegmaticke, and watric matter, and signifieth cold, cruditie, and continuance of the disease, and the more coloured the better. *Cappivac. 113.*

But in iudgement of cleare and perspicuous vrine in sicke persons, we must alwaies consider how their vrine was in their health. For if it be the same vrine that was in their health, it signifieth no ill: but if it chaunge from lesse cleare to more cleare, and in colour saffron; then choler is augmented: in white colour phlegme, and contrariwise.

Darko vrine.

Or that is darke, troubled, not light through, thorough which one cā not see his knockles, is not all one with thicke vrine, as Galen thought. *Salvian.* For fishglew, horne, white of an egge, oyle, and glasse molten, & blackish wine are thicke in substance, yet cleare perspicuous, or light through. *Fern. 450.*

Hereof are three kindes, whereof the first is darke accidentally by outward cold after it is made, as by cold ayre, cold water, winter; and this of all other is most thicke and darke, and doth staine the vrinall, especially in the crowne or toppe, with a certaine white clammie thinnie hu-



humour, which beeing chased at the fire or in warme water, returneth to it selfe againe as it was made (except it hath stood too long, *Cappivac. 107.*) whereby the inward heat of the vrine is wholly extinguished. But that some vrines more, some lesse, some sooner, some later, some scarcely at all waxe dreggie, thicke, troubled, and darke, is to be imputed to the impuritie and want of heat in the vrine it selfe, and outward cold extinguishing the internall heate, rarifying, dispersing, and drawing out the spirits and naturall heat of the vrine, which beeing dissolued the vrine waxeth troubled, thicke, and darke. *Argent. 47.* and this hath small signification in iudgement of vrines, saving in sharpe diseases it signifieth beginning of concoction. *Fernel. 450.*

The other two kinds are darke when they are first made. Dreggie vrine, and confused vrine.

2 Dreggie vrine is, whose substance of it selfe, or by some internall mixture is thicke, and such as come often from filthie and vncleane reines: and this by chafing at the fire or other heat, can not be altered and made cleare, and hath many moates flying, floating, and swimming in

the vrine, which by standing setle downe to the bottome, and becommeth a thick residue, whereby the rest of the vrine waxeth cleare. And this is like to wine troubled with mixture of dregges. such cometh from the reines, or bladder, troubled with humors, which vrine bringeth forth with it new vicer, blood: olde vicer, rotten, purulent, and filthie matter.

Those which be troubled with ache in their reines, make vsually such vrines through bloode, matter, or other filthie impuritie.

Veines abounding with grosse humors, which naturall heat can scarcely concoct, and so some part is voided, hereof rise long diseases, head-aches present or to come, and if it continue long lethargie or veternus.

Criticall euacuation suddenly made after long obstruction of the veines, liuer, reines, spleene, in whole men after exercise, in sicke men in declination of diseases, especially in long continuing agues, as quartane, and in diseases of the liuer, spleene, and breaking forth of impostumes with ease of the patient.

Symptomaticall euacuation of humors rawe, and superfluous from the veines, spleene,



splene, liver, as in iundice, and so voiding with the urine, beeing in colour red or yellow, as in the beginning of continuall, and intermitting agues.

3 Confused urine is darke, wherein no moates are perceiued to swimme, or any other thing without distinction, but the whole urine & euery therof is al alike, neither by standing setleth any residue, or other thing to the bottome, whereby it may waxe clearer, and so continueth without alteration: yea though it be cha-fed at the fire, and in warme water, and is like to wine which is changed and become dead with thunder, or with age is waxed soure or tart, without clearenes and brightnes, and this neuer riseth of diseases in the reines, nor onely of the inner parts, but alwaies commeth from diseases of the veines, neither doth it signify abundance of raw humors, but properly confusion, putrefaction, and corruption, and that remedlesse (*malignam*) of the bloode and humours in the greater veines: for putrefaction doth confound and shuffle all things together: wherefore it is found onely in continuall, daungerous, & maligne agues. By these I would haue you to vnderstand that such urine

(although it be not polluted with vnclean reines) doth not alwaies shew the state of the blood, & humors. For oftentimes it is yellow, thicke, and troubled, and yet the bloode coming out of the veines by bloodletting is perfectly pure, and redde, as it often chanceth in a quartane & tertian intermitting, as also in the iaudice, when superfluous choler doth issue out of the liuer, and gall, or other places, and fallieth into the veines, and is not mixed with the blood, but onely with the vrine: whereupon they are greatly deceiued, which in thicke and redde vrine doe presently command bloodletting, as also it happeneth many times, that the vrine in colour, substance, and sediment is naturall, and yet blood let out is faultie both in colour & substance; such as are for the most part in the state, vigour, and before the criticke daie of continuall agues, when the vrines are perfectly concocted, but the humor offending not at all mooued and voided. *Fernel. 451. & 452.*



# CHAP. IV.

## Of colours of urines.



Colours of urines are 21. <sup>21. Colours of</sup> which argue and shewe <sup>urine.</sup> cruditie and concoction.

Cruditie, both darke white, as milke white (*lacteus*) as white of milke.

Horne-white, *Glancus*, as the cleare part of a lanterne horne. Graie, *Charopus*, *blancus color*, like the white part of a mans naile next the ioint. But Galen saith *Charopus* is like the colour of Lyons eyes.

And light white, *Chrystalline*, *Chrystallinus*. Snowie, *Nivens*. Waterie, *Aqueus*.

Concoction, but little or somewhat lacking yet more then the former coloures, pale, *subpiceus*, *subpalidus*, flaxen, *spicens*.

Perfect and absolute, best, palew or partly saffron, *subrufus*, *subaureus*, *subfulvus*. Lighter then crowne gold, yellowe as pure gold, *Aureus*. *Actuar*. *Fulvus*. *rufus*, *Citrinus*.

All degrees of coloures following after yellow do signifie heat. *Salpag.* 88. *ex Avicen.*

Exceeding

Exceeding the perfect and absolute concoction in these degrees in heat. *Salvian*. 88.

1 Light saffron (*subcroceus*, *subflavus*) like water wherein bastard saffron is dissolued.

Saffron (*flavus*, *croceus*) like to water wherein the flower of saffron is dissolued.

2 Claret (*subrubeus palmaris*) like to bole armoniacke.

Redde (*rubeus*, *punicus*) as red blood, cherries, redde apples, saffron it selfe.

3 Crimson (*purpureus vinens*) like blackish redde wine, liuer colour, water wherein flesh new killed hath beene washed.

Purple (*passens*, *cyanens*) of the colour of raisons of the sunne, cherries waxing blacke, like wine boiled. *Salvian*. 81.

Blew (*venetus*, *fuscus*, *ceruleus*, *brunus*, *laevis*) halfe white and halfe blacke mixed.

4 Greene (*viridis*, *porracinus*, *prassinus*) as lecke leaues, emeraude, colewoort.

Oylie green (*oleaceus*) popiniay green.

Ash colour, colour of lead (*lividus*, *plumbeus*.)

Blacke (*niger*.)

In colours of vrines we must alwaies consider



consider whether better succcede worse  
or contrarie, that so we may know the  
working of nature. *VVecker.*

## CHAP. V.

*Of substance and colour  
iointly together.*



Thinne substance ioy-  
ned with colour whit  
prinatiuelic without  
mixture of humors,  
as snowe-water or  
christall, signifieth ei-  
ther cruditie, obstru-

ction or conversion of the humor.

*Cruditie.*

Cruditie through decay of naturall  
heat, and then the vrine is made freely  
without paine which commeth either by  
(*Salu. 75.*) resolution of cause externall,  
great hunger long fasting, or watching,  
great exercise or labour, which if they be  
all moderate the vrine is all more colou-  
red and thicker. *videl. cap. 1. vnder kinde*  
*of life.* So in old men which by age are  
melancholike, and other cold conditi-  
ons of the bodie. *Argent. 25.* some large  
euacuation sowning, *VVeck.*

Or

Or of cause internall as the ill quality of the humor offending, maligne & pestilent with other euill signes. Or els vnnaturall heat overcomming the naturall heate, as flesh seething in a pot beeing set in the sunne is lesse boiled, the heat of the sunne drawing out the heate of the water.

Such heat is in the whole bodie, in the beginning of diseases, especially agues, when vnnaturall heate prevailing, the humors are rawe and not concoct, and as in a consumption and lingring ague, the moisture of the bodie is resolved and moulten, which maketh the vrine white.

*Aegid.*

And in the reines and vessels of vrine, as in the pissing euill (*Diabetes*) when through vnnaturall heat and strength of the attractiue facultie of the reines, vrine is drawne to fast from the liuer and stomacke before it can receiue any substance and colour: and the retentive and digestiue faculties of the reines, beeing feeble and the expulsive strong, the vrine is presently voided often and much, wherevpon followeth great thirst, heate in the reines, wasting of the bodie, continuensse,



stiueneſſe, and if the griefe continue,  
death. *Aegid.*

Or ſuffocation and that either of cauſe  
externall, as eating or drinking immode-  
rately, ſurfeſting, quaffing, liberall ſee-  
ding, ſmall exerciſe, vrine made ſhortly  
after meat and drink receiued, eſpecially  
much, or diuretike, whereby the vrine is  
made before it be concocted in great and  
large quantitie without ſubſtance or co-  
lour.

Cruditie tho-  
rough ſuffo-  
cation.

Or of cauſe internall, as multitude of  
humors offending nature, ſmothering &  
choaking the natural heate, as too much  
oyle exſtinguiſheth the lampe, and too  
great quantitie of greene woode the fire,  
as in all humorall diſeaſes before conco-  
ction appeareth, vrine is white and thinne  
but after as the matter is concoct, and  
heate increaſeth, vrines varie. *V. Becker.*  
ſuch as appeare in greate cruditie of  
cold in children, a mortall ſigne. *Saluian.*

24.

Not a good ſigne in declination of  
a diſeaſe, both for the ſubſtance and co-  
lour, bnt either ſheweth conuerſion of the  
humor another way, or relapſe and re-  
ciduation, except the vrine was made  
afore

afore in great quantitie, for so it is a good signe. 31. *Holler.*

Dropfie of cold distemperature of the liuer at the beginning, for afterward the matter increasing the vrine waxeth thicker.

Apoplexie.

Falling euill with leadish darke, and diuerse colour.

Swimming in the head with a certaine greenish colour.

Palsies.

Diseases of phlegme, want of appetite.

Diseases of melancholie of his cold, and dry qualitie, but beeing voided in substance thicke, and blacke. *Aegid.* 37.

Gout with little moates in the sediment.

Diseases of the mother, whereunto womens cold constitutions are subiect.

Obstruction.

Obstruction of some parts of the bodie, in, neare, or about the passage of vrine, as the liuer, reines, water conduits, the vrine made with paine and little in quantitie. Such obstruction ariseth of melancholie, raw, grosse, and indigested, descending to the conduits of vrine, as in a quartane with certaine roddees or lines in it,



it, and the splene distant with melancholie maketh the passages of vrine straight.

*Aegid.*

Flegme grosse and glassie, descending to the water conduits, as in women flowers stopped, and regurgitating to the vessels of vrine, with scales or black dust in the sediment, but sometimes blackish, and a redde purulent matter.

Choler mixt with grosse and clammy moisture, whereby it cannot issue out with the vrine, as in the jaundice sometimes.

Sande, grauell, as in the stone of the reines and bladder, partly stopping the passages, as also receiuing nourishment, and encreased of tough, viscous slime, which otherwise would issue with the vrine, and make it thicker.

Slime matter, as in the strangurie.

Tumors, impostumes growing either in the liuer, or betwixt the reines, and the bladder, or in places neare to the passages of vrine, whereby they are made straighter.

Colicke oriliate, the winde distending the guts, & straitning the reines obstructing them, and continuing aboue seauen daies is mortall.

Conuer.

Conversion of  
the humors.

Conversion of the humor which should giue substance and colour another waie, and so the vessels of vrine are more destitute of heat and humor, as to the braine in phrenies mortall except there be other good signes. *Argent. 30.*

To impostumes vnder the short ribbes, arme-holes, in the necke, about the priue parts.

To the spleene inflamed an ill signe.  
*Week.*

To other parts of the bodie as before in thinne vrine. See there.

In all these if more coloured vrines wet before, and ceasing too suddenly and no euacuation succeeded. *Arg. 87. Actuar.*

Milke white.

Milke white hath the same significati-  
on as was before of snowe water, seeing  
they differ not in kind but in degree, but  
here is lesse hurt by reason of better co-  
lour and tincture.

Health in sharpe diseases if the colour  
of gold went before.

Death, consumption of the lunges, if  
the colour of gold went not before and  
accompanied with other badde signes.

Pale flaxen.

Pale flaxen the beginning of conco-  
ction.

Exulceration of the lunges and con-  
sump-



sumption if it be little and have leadish oily palewe, which is mortall with a laske.

Phlegmaticke complexion in a yong man beeing often made in thickish substance.

Palew, yellow, citrine, in whole men perfect health, and if the sediment be good in young men, by comparison of this all other are to be iudged. Palew, yellow, citrine.

Phlegmatick complexion if the substance be somewhat thicke.

In sicke men, hote and sharpe diseases imminent.

In old men as a double tertian.

In children as a quotidian.

In young men phlegmaticke, melancholicke or crude contents if they continue long so, because their vrine should naturally be more remisse for abundance of moisture.

Diseases of the breast, the region full of bubbles.

Of the splene, when many rodde or strikes appeare like meteors.

Of the liuer if it be much in quantitie, the bodie leane, the bellie bound.

Light saffron, saffron, of cause exterrall, much watching, great labour and Light saffron, saffron.

travaile, especially in the heate of the sunne, simple distemperature of heate without mixture of humors, if it be pure and perspicuous, medicines purging choler, as Rheubarb, also saffron, cinnamon, broth of cherries.

Of cause internal, as choler abounding as in a tertian.

Distemperature of humors, specially blood if it be thickish darke.

Melancholike complexion in thicke substance, and cholericke in thinne.

Ende of a sicknes being made on the criticall day.

Blewe, melancholie.

¶ Vrines yellowe, saffron, redde, doe signifie exceeding heate of simple distemperature, if they be pure and perspicuous. but mixture of humor withall, if they be thicke and troubled. Fer. 447.

Thicke substance.

Thicke substance ioyned with colour.

White.

White positively with mixture of humors, betokeneth abundance of rawe humors, phlegme, glassie, salt, unsauorie.

Consumption in a wasting ague, so the fatty nourishment of the bodie, is molten and voided.

Impo-



Impostumes breaking out, as in grie-  
uous agues, so rotten matter is voided,  
setling to the bottome and stinking. *Sal-*  
*nian. 77.*

Ende of an ague, if bloode issue out of  
the nose, and beeing made on the iudici-  
all daie in great quantitie, and then no  
impostume followeth.

Milke white like water wherein a lit-  
tle meale is cast, is good in the end of an  
ague, and rather if greate quantitie of  
vrine was made before. *61. Heller.*

Milke white.

Matter of the stone voided out of the  
reines & bladder, looke more in the sedi-  
mēt in raw humors and matter of a sore.

An vlcet in the instruments of vrine,  
if it be thicke like a mushrone, and mat-  
tery, stinking and falling to the sedimēt;  
separation of rawe and phlegmie matter  
without corruption or stench.

Flux of seede in a man or woman, car-  
nall copulation if it be without corrupti-  
on and stinketh not.

Dropsie if the yellowe iaudise conti-  
nue through great cruditie in the veines.

Horne-white, like the horne of an olde  
lantharne, darke through smoke, or gray,  
like the darke colour of an oxe liver, not  
troubled, betokeneth that the bodie is

Horne white.

full of grosse humors, and flegmaticke diseases of the whole bodie if it be troubled, which is like a beasts water, and so continuing long, or alwaies, yet sometimes beeing chafed at the fire, it cleareth when it is broken by cold ayre, signifieth that the veines are ful of ill humors, head-ach through agitation of humors ascending. If it waxe cleare aboue, and clodde-  
 reth in the sediment, if it be much in quantitie, then it betokeneth the ende of an ague: if little in quantitie, an ill signe in an ague.

All white vrines signifie some good, if the patient be strong.

Claret.

Claret, continuing of the diseases, yet without daunger, if it hath a sediment of like colour and substance.

Redde like cherries.

Redde like cherries, or redde apples, of cause externall, foresheweth that the loynes or reines are beaten and bruised, or some veine nere the reines open or broken, with paine in the place griued. *Avicen.* receipt of some purgation of rheubarbe, &c. as pag. 4. died with priuer, *Avicen.* which *Mont.* 19. beleeueth not.

Internal, widenes, raritie, thinnesse, or laxitie of some veines neare the reines, through which blood ishueth, and swea-  
 teth



teeth out in great quantitie, and weaknes  
of bodie, *Actuar.* the reines or bladder  
fretted, vntill blood commeth, as in the  
stone, especially after labour, with grauel.

Abundance of blood, as rotten agues  
especially.

Abundance of choler, as in agues ter-  
tian, partly troubled with an vncleane  
and rough sediment, or semitertian with  
a leadish colour, and greene cloud.

Abundance of heate vnnaturall, wa-  
sting and melting the moisture of the  
bodie into vrine made in great quantitie,  
with face swimming aloft, as in a con-  
sumption.

Vrine staying too long in the bodie,  
beeing not prouoked to issue either by  
sharpe qualitie, which lacketh in colde  
diseases, or by great quantitie beeing con-  
uerted another waie, and so at length by  
delaie in the bodie, waxeth more colou-  
red, and concoct: such happeneth in the  
palsie, apoplexie, epilepsie, phtisicke,  
crampe, mortall. *Haff.* drop sic mortall, or  
else the liuer through debilitie, is not able  
to separate the blood from the vrines, as  
in *hepatica passione*. *Salvian.* 87. *Arg.* 38.

Such also happeneth in the laske,  
bloodie fluxe, *Argent.* 38. mortall. *Haff.*

cholike, iliake, mortall, *Haffurt*. paine in the reines, or els to the place griued, blood and heate are drawne, or els chol-ler not descending through the passage betwixt the liuer, and the guttes beeing obstructed with phlegme, and winde, if-  
sueth with the vrine. *Aged. 11.*

*Agues decaying. Fer.*

Obstructions, inflammations scirrous tumors of the gall (beeing the naturall re-  
ceptacle of choler) obstructed, the cho-  
ler issueth at other parts, or els that port-  
on of choler, which should be voided by  
stool, is here voided by vrine, *Argen. 37.*  
as in the iaundise, with paine in the neck  
and short ribbes, and will colour a linnen  
cloath put into it.

Of the spleene, and liuer, as in the drop-  
sie, so choler goeth to the vrine.

Relapse, or recidination of the disease,  
if it be made thicke, and straight after  
thinne, before and after the criticall day,  
because the heat which did at the first  
expell the disease nowe is overcome.

In yong men without daunger, with a  
good sediment though length of the dis-  
ease, but in olde men death, not able to  
detaine the blood. *Aluar.*

*Crimen.*

Chrimsen betokeneth great labour &  
trauell



trauell in whole men , especially in the heate of the sonne or the fire &c. whereby the blood is inflamed and roasted, so in an ague.

Burning ague with thirst, watchings, cough, and other accidents of an ague *Actuar.* Aduotion of choler and turning into melancholie, yet not so ill if there be a good sediment: but il, if the contents be ill or none at all and the vrine thicke, and grosse like a cloude.

Purple betokeneth the yellowe iann. <sup>Purple</sup> dice if it continue long, if there be signes of concoction it betokeneth health because the cause of the griefe is voided. Affection of the reines onely after *Fer.* and not of weakenes of the liuer, whether the vrine be red, bloodie, or crimson. & like to the washing of rawe flesh which *Reus.* misliketh.

Aboundance of bloode sometimes in young men , with some leauinesse or weight about the liuer, and vp to the channell bone, or necke bone, and here it is not a very euill signe, but in olde men very euill, yea often mortall, because they are not able through debilitie to detaine the bloode.

Bleye, beating, bruising, stripes, where blowe.

it is a good signe, because the humour is voided. But *Vassens* was deceived by a woman mixing an oxe gall. *Reusnerus*.

Extreame cold, and mortification, extinction of naturall heat, if the strength be weake, and no signes of concoction besides.

Great exercise, and labour, great heat, and roasting of the blood.

Melancholie arising of adust choler.

Chaunging of the bladder from his naturall disposition in old men.

Strangurie at hand in those that haue the stone.

Recourie and health where the patient is mending in declination of the disease, or beeing made on the criticall day.

Greene alone.

Greene or rather greenish, *Argent.* alone seldome of good hope. *Mont.*

Cold, extreame, mortall: if leadish colour and blacke follow successively at diuers times, pulse feeble, in thirst, or short breath. *Cappiv.* 147. contrarie to *Reusn.* 136.

Quoridian ague, melancholie adust, yellow iaudice especially with an ague.

Heate and adustion of humors a long time: if greene bath blacke immediately succeeding, and not leadish comming betweene.



betweene, and accompanied with great heat in the bodie, thirst, ague, short breath, and some splendent glistering in the urine.

Oylie, not such wherein fatte like spiders webbes flote, but such whose substance is clammie and thicke, as oyle or fatte molten, and beeing shaken is clammie and heauie as oyle. *Fernel.* Greene oyle.

Good, if it be made onely after black urine, as better succeeding the worse.

Made on the criticall daie in great quantitie for so the matter is voided.

After paine of the reines without an ague, especially appearing suddenly with great quantitie.

Dropfie, vehement cholike. This urine Galen hath often seene without any great hurt following. *Cappiv. 92.*

*III.*, in a consumption of the bodie remediless through great imbecillitie of the parts of the bodie rising of great distemperature of heate, that they cannot containe nourishment, which voiding doth giue this colour to the urine. *Rensner.*

And in consumption of the lungs.

Tertian ague in fatte and soft tender bodies. *Argent.*

Convulsion

Convulsion of drinesse, madnesse, vomiting continuall thirst, heat, the tongue scorched, &c. going before, yet if better colours followe, better hope. *Astua.*

Ash colour.

Ash colour leadish, good in beating, bruising, if it settle to the sediment, in blacke iauundice, because the cause of the griefe is euacuated. *Ill*, extreme and mortall heat in hot agues, if greene colour was made before at other times. *Contra Cappivac. 145.* Especially without sediment and other signes of heat.

Mortall strangurie, following in a burning ague.

Extreme and mortifying colde, if the colour before was pale and other signes of cold. *Cappivac. 149.*

The same iudgement is of blewe colour, but that here all things are greater and augmented.

Blacke.

Thicke substance with colour blacke, of cause either externall or internall.

Externall, eating of cassia. *Argent. 40.* &c. as before page 4. cap. 1.

Fall, bruising, beatings, purgers of melancholie.

Internall by mixture of some humor as melancholie, bloode adust, or choler adust.



adult. *Mont.* 17.

Critical euacuation with ease of the patient after great diseases.

Quartane declining or rather burning ague, long or sharpe diseases with bleeding at the nose and sweat on the critical day, else death, *Aetna.* Child-birth or with child. *Cap.* 151.

Womens flowers heretofore stopped, & now voided if white or such like went before.

Splenerike diseases with a tumor in the spleene.

Chronicall diseases of the blacke and matrix of melancholic.

Melancholie, blacke iaundice, *VVeker.*

Madnesse, furie, hemmoraudes.

Reines and bladder troubled with the stone, with stincke, by breaking some little veines in the reines.

Other griefes of grosse humors; but if there be great heate, paine, ague want of appetite, a pousse, some dangerous canker, carbuncle, or naughtie ylcers. *Sal.* 97.

Symptomaticall extreme and mortall, heate and adustion, as in sharpe agues, if greene vrine went before or red, with heate leanenesse and thirst.

Stinke

stinke of the vrine and small quantitie.  
*Capp.* 111. 161. 169. *Fern. Aduar.* which  
 may cause a dangerous crampe or con-  
 vulsion after great labour, except it be  
 made on the criticall daie.

Cold, if blew, greene, or ash colour v-  
 rine made before: with cold, and without  
 stinch, a little sediment and vnited. *Capp.*  
 146. *Salv.* 54. but in this case the vrine is  
 rather darke then blacke indeede. *Manit.*  
*vide mercurial varia. lect. lib. 2. cap. 11.*

Blacke vrines are mortall in all ages  
 and persons, vnlesse they come of some  
 cause externall, or criticall euacuations.  
*Salv.* 93. 96. *Capp.* 157.

A generall  
 note.

¶ There be foure elementarie qualities,  
 whereof two be called active, and two  
 passive: the active be heat, and cold, and  
 these giue colour vnto the vrine: for heat  
 maketh the vrine redde and tinct with  
 high colours, (which by moistnes are ob-  
 scured and darkned, by drienesse quick-  
 ned and made farre more lightsome:)  
 and cold maketh the colour of the water  
 more remisse, as white and such like.

Now the two passive qualities, are  
 moistnes and drienesse, which cause sub-  
 stance in vrines: whereof moistnes thick-  
 neth the vrine, dulleth the colour, and  
 auge-



augementeth the quantitie, drieneffe clarifieth and rarifieth it, and that either by diminishing the quantitie, contents, and substance, or by encreasing the thinnesse, clearenes, and brightnes thereof, with meane colour and grosser sediment.

## CHAP. VI.

### Of the quantitie of Urine.



Vantitie of urine. Much of <sup>Much quantitie</sup> cause externall and internall.

Externall, moist, and rainie weather, and all things increasing moisture in the bodie, as sleepe, idlenes, want of exercise, moist meates, or broathes, or other things which doe moisten the body.

Long and much drinking and quaffing of wine, water, colour white, substance thinne. *Salv. 106.*

Medicines diureticke which prouoke urine, breake the stone, or make the urine sharpe and salt.

For by their heat they draw much urine, and by subtiltie of their parts they attenuate grosse humors for expulsion, the sediment

Sediment being slender and glistening.  
*Actua. Salu. 106.*

Internall euacuation criticall or symptomaticall.

Criticall, by strength of nature, ease of the patient and other signes of concoction as in drophe, anasarca, or great cruditie, repletion of humors, when the humor hath beene long shut vp in a place & now findeth issue, *Week. Fern.* so abundance of rawe humors made thinner are voided by vrine as *Fernelius* obserued, a drunkard grosse, fatte, and well liking in 8. daies space by continuall euacuation became slender and leane without any sickenes at all.

Other diseases colour whiter, substance thinner, sediment meane, and where thicke vrine went before, els not good except nature be strong, so in diseases declining. *Record.*

Symptomaticall, through weaknesse of nature without ease of the patient, & other signes of cruditie, as when the retentiu facultie is decaied in dangerous diseases, or nature is wearied, dissolueth humors and voideth them suddenly by sweat, stoole, or vrine, *Actua. 116.* as in laskes, fluxes, want of appetite, chronical diseases,



diseases, convulsion of heat and drinesse in sharpe agues.

Consumption of the whole bodie, somewhat fatty, in colour palew, reddish, high coloured, without signes of concoction, for so the profitable fatte, moisture, humors, and substantial partes of the bodie are molten, dissolued, and voided by vrine. *Sal. 109. Ferne. 445.*

Cause internall, heat of the liuer drawing abundance of iuice from the stomacke to fast, and not able too digest it.

Heate of the reines, drawing the vrine to fast from the liuer & emulgent veines, speedily expelling it as in the pissing ill, colour white, substance thinne, sediment lacking. *Alua.*

Cold of the stomacke breeding waterish iuice, and sending it to the liuer, for error in the first concoction is not taken awaie in the second.

Colde of the liuer not able to conuert the profitable iuice into nourishmēt, as in ill habite of the bodie, dropsie, anasarca, the vrine waterish with sawe and diuerse sedimente. *Bl. Hollerism.*

Other excrementes not euscuated either by stoole, colour meane sediment

diment thicker and greater. *Aetnar.* or by sweate, or by pores of the skinne, by insensible perspiration, &c. so the moist and thinne parts are voided more abundantly by vrine, so *Arist. 4. de gener. animal* 4. reporteth a cowe (whose paunch-hole beeing shut vp) had her excrements turned into wine and vrinde. *Salv. 111.*

Little quanti-  
tie.

Little of cause externall or internall.

Externall, as drie meates, colour palew, sediment small and thicker.

Little drinking, tart, stipticke, thicke, or drying drinke.

Much sweat, vehement exercise, or other things whereby the moisture of the bodie is dried and made lesse.

Internall, vessells of vrine stopped or obstructed by inflammation of the water conduits and neck of the bladder, tumor or swelling, tough, grosse, and clammie meates, as in the strangurie, medicines, humors flegmaticke, stone, see grauell in the sediment, with paine and grieve about the place affected. *dolor ostendit locum.* see suppression of vrine.

Vessells of vrine hurt or weakned by old age, palsie, ill distemperature, or some instrumentall diseases of the parts whereby the vrine cannot be attracted, received,



receiued, expelled, *Salut. 113,*

Internal cause, as translation of the v-  
rine another waies to the belly, fecte, &  
nether partes in the dropsie.

To the guttes in lookes, fluxes, purgati-  
ons, sediment little, substance thinne, co-  
lour white and watenish. *Cap. 12.*

To the Hemorrhoides, menstrual excre-  
tion of the flowers of blood.

To the pores of the skinne in sweat &  
in sensible perspiration.

Coddes, in the rupture, *Hydrocele.*

To the whole bodie, in the small poxes,  
measles, impostumes, see thinn substance.  
And in recovery of health after  
sickness, so moisture is turned into nou-  
rishment of the bodie. *For more see Chap. 11.*

Internal causes, sharpe burning agues  
wasting the moisture of the bodie, colour  
tending to blacke. *Cappivac. 113. 114.*

Consumption of the bodie of long con-  
tinuance whereby the moisture is dried,  
as in sharpe agues, consumption of the  
lunges, &c.

Meane quantitie.

Meane, proportionable to the drinke  
receiued the same daie, and other daies  
before, or somewhat lesse, because some  
is spent in the bodie, Health.

D

CHAR.

## CHAP. VII.

Of the signification of the contents of the Urine in

general.



Contents are, whatsoever is to be scene in the urine beside colour, substance, quantitie, perspicuitie, and darknes; and they occupie sometime the toppe of the urine, as spume, bubbles, circle, sometime the highest part, or region (the whole urine according to his height being deuided into three equall parts which are commonly called regions) as the cloud (*nubes*.) sometime the middle region, as the sublation, or swimme; and lastly sometime, and that most often, the lowest region, or sediment; as grauell, bloode, seede, dust, &c. as hereafter followe.

Contents are sometime lacking in the urine, and sometimes present.

Contents want in the urine for five causes. 1. For want of matter, which should make the contents. As in great exercises, sweate, insensible perspiration, hunger,

Contents wanting for five causes.



hunger, fasting, laskes, purgations either by vomite, or stoole, emerauds, flowers, &c. also in meates which increase choler, or cholerike diseases.

3. Corruption of the matter, and humors in the bodie, whereby cometh neither nourishment nor excrement. *Answer.*

1. Cruditie, and lacke of concoction in whole men, by much quaffing, or chin, / small drinke, / or by diuretike potions, which provoke vrine. Also pissing shortly after drinking, before it receiue any concoction, or mixture with meat, whereof contents come. In sicke men, in whom, though humors doe abound, yet they doe not issue with the vrine, but lurke in the veines, overloading nature, as in chronickall diseases. Also in sharpe agues in their beginning, or encreasing great weaknesse of nature not able to expell the contents. And indeede in all humorell diseases beginning, and increasing the contents are none at all, or little, because nature as yet hath made no concoction, or seperation, and in the state of the disease commonly contents are very fewe. But in declination, nature recovering her selfe, and preuailing against the

disease, the contents, cloud, swimme, and  
sediment, also returne, except in choled  
like diseases, where the cloud is sufficient  
*Capitulum. 67. 167.* Also in deficient agues  
beginning, the contents want, as in a ter-  
tian, in thicke substance, and yellowe col-  
our: but in a quartane, death followeth.  
In a quartane the vrine is thinne, and  
white. In a quotidian thicke, white, and  
waterish.

4. Conversion of the humor another  
waie, as in impostumes, in cold weather  
weake bodies, and in iudicible parts of  
the disease. In inflammations, which draw  
the contents and humors to themselves in  
parts weake, or grieved whether humor-  
fal, as before in thinne vrine. Looke there  
*Cap. 2. pag. 13. 14.*

5. Obstruction in white, and thinne  
vrines with signes of conception, or with-  
out cruditie. See *Cap. 2. pag. 13. 14.*

¶ Lette to be dispraised, if the colour  
and substance be good, according to  
which, the humor abounding, strength  
of nature, and quantitie of the disease are  
to be iudged, as before in substance and  
colour. *Aetna. 94.* But diseases of choler

are ended if the cloud onely appeare. But  
in flegmatike, and of repletion the sedi-  
ment



mine present must argue their dissolutio.

Capiv. 67. 164.

Contents appearing in the wine are of two sorts: for they are either partly natural, partly unnatural, sometimes good & sometimes ill. Of els, they be altogether unnatural, and alwaies ill.

Contents  
sometimes  
good and  
sometimes  
ill.

In contents which are partly natural, partly unnatural, we consider (as in the whole wine before) colour, substance, & quantities.

*Colour of the contents*

White duly knit or hanging together equally, signifieth good concoction in the liver, and veines, healthy rule of all other. Not equally knitte, but thicker in one part then in another, signifieth weak digestion, cruditie, windinesse.

White

White not duly knitte, or hanging together, but ragged, cartred, and broken a sunder equally, cruditie, windinesse. Not equally, but thinner in one place then in another, signifieth the falling euill, windinesse, grosse humours abounding in the bodie, measles, or small poockes. Where, the colour waxeth redde.

White as snow, signifieth flegmaticke humors and crudities.

White

D 3

Pale,

Pale

Pale, flaxen, blood turned into choler and euacuated.

Saffron, &amp;c.

Light saffron, saffron, redde, claret, signifie crudities, also blood thinne and waterish, yet wherein concoction is to be looked for shortly. Also choler abounding in sicke persons. *Res. 178.* Continuance in tertian and quotidian agues especially ballard. A good signe in agues which rise of abundance either of blood or ill humors, in which the sediment is necessarie before recoverie can be looked for. But in agues caused through heat of the sunne, much labour, or hunger, the swimme or cloud is sufficient to signifie recoverie of health, although the sediment doth not appeare. For reddish, looke substance following.

Bloodie

Bloodie, like to the washing of raw flesh, signifieth abundance of blood. Or els fluxe of blood issuing out, as out of some veine broken. But yet we must not be hastie in iudgement by this colour, but rather looke after ynder the title of pure blood voided. *Res. 131.* Also it signifieth imbecilie, or obstruction of the liuer, which cannot concoct the blood and so it runneth to the bladder.

Blew.

Blew, leadish, signifieth natural heat extinct.



extinguished or mortified, and therefore  
great danger.

Greene blackish signifieth great ex-  
ceeding heat, or conlumpcion & pining  
away. *Greene*

Blacke signifieth either great cold, if  
leadish colour went before, and then the  
outward parts are cold. *Salvian. 128.* or  
great heat if greene colour went before,  
and then, heat, thirst, and other tokens of  
heat accompanie it. Both these are  
mortall as you may see in thicke sub-  
stance and blacke colour. *Blacke*

Or els blacke contents signifie melan-  
cholike diseases, or melancholie, critical-  
ly euacuated: where it is a good signe of  
health, because the humor is voided.

It signifieth also consumption of the  
reines with an ague, the sediment oylie  
and fattie. *Reas. 188.*

Lastly it signifieth beating, bruising,  
stripes, and so some corrupt, blacke, and  
rotten blood is voided.

Substance of the contents is either  
meane, thicke, or thinne.

Substance meane, is a good signe of  
health, because it is according to nature. *Meane*

Thicke contents generally signifie thicke  
grosse, & raw humors much abounding:

or imbecillitie of the second concoction.

And in diseases beginning, and encreasing an ill signe, because they signifie abundance, and trouble of humors before naturall heate hath concocted, and attenuated them. But in diseases declining a good signe, if the colour, and other signes be good, nature beeing now of strength to make separation, and expulsion of humours.

Thicke contents, and of colour claret, signifie abundance of blood, or good and strong operation in digestion. *Reusner* 203. but contents of colour blacke, signifie great store of bloude, and the more blacke, the greater aduision of bloude. *Reusner* 204.

Thinne.

Thinne contents which doe not easily arise, nor trouble the vrine when the vrinall is shaken and mooued, *Reusner* 186. signifie raw humors, or want of heat in the second concoction in whole men. But in diseases rising of cold, or ill iuice, thinne substance, sheweth great danger. Because naturall heat is choked, and oppressed, that it cannot expell the humor offending. Contrariwise in sharpe diseases, or in diseases which rise of simple and bare distemperature without mixture of hu-



humors. They be not very ill, seeing humors are not the cause of the disease, which voiding with the urine should make the contents thicke. *Resps. 138.*

If the sediment lightly arise the vtinall beeing shaken, is argueth more heate.

*Uass. 71.*

If they continue either thicke, or thinne, they signifie weaknes of nature which should change them. *Argent.*

*71.*

Quantitie of contents is either much, little, or meane.

Much signifieth, 1. Lacke of suffici; Much ent heate to attenuate and concoct the grosser parts so in winter, drunkards, sleepers, idle persons, women and children contents are moe. *Resps. 64.*

2. Much nourishment, good & strong digestion.

3. Other euacuations suppressed, as ordure, sweat, &c. and especially in flegmatike bodies, which are grieved with some disease, which will ende well.

Little or few contents.

1. Want of matter, as in hunger, great heat, summer, lustie age, great exercise, quartane and quotidian agues beginning for want of heat. *Argent. 72.* but afterwards

wardes much. Contrarie in tertians.

1 Obstructions and stoppings of the emulgent reines, water conduits, reines, bladder, &c. *Salvia*. 120. As in thin vine see there.

3 Cruditie and slowe concoction.

4 All causes which doe attenuare and make thinner any matters in the bodie, that so the thinner part may evaporate out, and the grosser stay within, and make obstruction, also all causes which do wast and consume the bodie.

Meane contents of good signification because they are according to nature.

## CHAP. VIII.

### *Of contents in speciall.*



F deformed contents, altogether vnnaturall, and alwaies ill, which appeare either in the sediment or lowest region, or in the swimme and middle region, or lastly in the cloud or vpper region. And first of vnnaturall and deformed contents in the sediment, which are commonly reckoned fiftene.

1 Popiniay greene or oylie sediment



sediment signifieth

1 Colliquation of the whole bodie, with paine, an ague, and pissed slowly by little and little: or els colliquation of the reines or bladder onely with paine in the reines, no ague, and pissed fast.

2 Spider webbes or farnes swimming in the vrine, signifieth

Consumption of the whole bodie with spider webs, an ague.

3 Redde vetches or fitches, *erobacum, erobacum*, signifie

1 Great inflammation of the liver.

Red vetches.

2 Colliquation of the whole bodie or of the reines onely, with conditions as before in popiniay Greene.

4 Plates, scales, (*salinum, laminae, squamae*) having breadth and length onely, like scales of fishes, especially a go-geon.

1 Consumption or colliquation of the whole bodie, with an ague, slow pissing, stinck, and cruditie in the rest. All concurring together.

Plates scales.

2 Exulceration of the bladder, pissed thicke and fast, with stinke, perulent matter, paine, and concoction, *Salvian. 176.*

3 Inflammation of the bladder or liver.

5 Grosse and coultre braines. *Fir*  
*And blood is to noisurillo*

me.

1 Consumption of the whole bodie  
 with cruditie and thinne vritte, a shaly yd

2 Scabbednesse of the whole bodie,  
 without ague or other paine. *Har* for  
 of the bladder onely, with contraction,  
 no ague. And paine of the bladder, thicke  
 and stinking, an itch about the roote of  
 the yard, and purulent matter was pissed  
 before. *Salvian* 175.

3 Great heat wasting the substance of  
 the liuer, and burning the blood, if the  
 branne be rotte. *And to noisurillo*

4 Fine braine, fine meale or flow-  
 er. (*simila, puls, aqua*) *And to noisurillo*

Fine meale.

1 Colliquation of the solide parts, if  
 they be white. *And to noisurillo*

2 Extreame adustion of the bloode, if  
 they be redde, and therefore long sicknes.  
*Salvian* 179.

3 Sharpe sicknes and for the most part  
 mortall. *And to noisurillo*

4 Women with child have fine meale  
 or starch in the swimme, or settling to the  
 sediment of their yrine, like fine carded  
 wooll, the rest of the yrine a little troub-  
 led, and greenish, or ash colour. *Fern*  
 Looke mores in the sediment.



107. Rawe humour (*cruda humor*)  
 offenulle but not stinking, like sweall of  
 the nose, or white of an egge.

108. Exulceration of the reins and blad-  
 der without paine.

Raw humor.

109. Impostume or stone of the reins and  
 bladder with paine.

110. Multitude of rawe humours some-  
 times causing an ague, and appearing in  
 the sides, signifying Ach in the reins,  
 sciatica, gout, strangurie, schismus. In the  
 swimme, cruditie and windines in the  
 stomacke, with a noise, and vomiting. In  
 the cloud, guide in the spiritwall parts,  
 shortnes of wind, purbueses, spitting of  
 blood. *After Med. 290b yd 291b qd*

111. Eating of meates hard to digest, in  
 fore labouring men. *Vass. 74, 75 yd 291b*

112. Rotten and putrefied matter.  
 Matter of a sore (*pus*) stinking, but not  
 much clammy, which when the vessell  
 is shaken, disperseth it selfe into fatie  
 and oilie resolutions, and signifieth

113. Exulceration of the reins without  
 paine. *Fetred* of the bladder with paine  
 about the bladder. Of the liver with paine  
 vnder the right short ribbes, and doth not  
 alwaies stinke. Liver putrefied, if it be ve-  
 ry dreggie. *Aegid. 69.*

Rotten matter.

2 Inflammation or impostume of the lungs, whose purulent matter passeth by the left cauitie of the heart into the great arterie, and thence into the emulgent veines, and so to the reines.

3 Plurisie, whose matter passeth as before. As also by the veine without a fellow (azygos) rising on the right side of the hollow veine, neare the heart and by the backbone, nourishing eight ribbes on either side, and so to the midriffe, and at length by diuers turnings into the left emulgent veine, and thence to the reine.

4 Rheume, which if it be thicke, coming to the bladder it maketh difficultie in pissing by drops. 5. Also the phrensie. 6. or squinsie, whose purulent matter of these three is conueied through the iugular veines into the hollow veine, and thence into the emulgent veines, and so to the reines, if there be paine and griefe in the luges, liuer, bladder, in these griefes aforesaid, otherwise if purulent matter be voided, and no paine in these members, it is certaine that nature voideth it rising of inflammations. 7, or venereous and contagious fluxe of seede. *Parnet.*

8 Haires like pieces of flesh, long, slender, and hairie) *pili, caruncula, filamen-*



10) onely in thicke urine. *Salvian.* 182.  
and signifie

1 Dissolution of the whole body, with  
an ague, colour oilie or greene. *Husfert.*  
or of the reines onely, without an ague,  
the hairet litle and grosse, and may be  
felt betwixt the fingers, like a small, fien-  
der, fleshie substance.

Hairet or E-  
limentes.

2 Obstruction of the reines, with grosse  
and clammie humors, as in the strangu-  
rie, dysurie, pissing ill, &c. with nummed-  
nes of that foote, which is on the same side  
the reine is, right or left.

3 Exulceration of the reines or blad-  
der, whence commeth purulent matter.

4 Fluxe of seede after carnall copulati-  
on, yeherous pollutions on the night: or  
filthie and exulcerate gonorrhea. *Fernel.*

5 Womens white flowers issuing, or  
women hauing vncleane matrices. *Fern.*

10 Grauell sande, (*Arenula*, *sa-  
bulum*) seede, white, or duskyish browne,  
signifieth

1 Stone breeding or dissolving either in  
the reines, if the grauell be red, (yet some  
times white by filth inclosing the grauel,  
*Fernel.*) and paine about the reines in the  
backe, no ague, and the grauel being ra-  
ken out of the vrinall and dried in a sha-

dowie

dowie place, are hard in touching. Or in the bladder if the grauell be white and paine in the bladder, about the share where the haire groweth.

¶ Yet those men whose passages of urine are wide and open, and expulsive facultie strong, and making such sandie urine freely, and without paine, in good quantitie, are seldome troubled with the stone, because their reines and bladder are hereby clenfed, and the grauell not suffered to stay so long to unite and gather together to make the stone, but such grauell doth argue great heat of the liver or reines, and abundance of rawe and grosse humors fit to breed the stone, if the passages of urine should be obstructed, or expulsive facultie weakened.

*Solut.* For abundance of tough and visconsuperfluities, straitnesse of passage, and weaknesse of the expulsive facultie are three especiall causes of the stone.

*Aegid.*

¶ But least the contents mixed with urine, which for the most part come from the vessels of urine, should deceiue him that would rightly iudge of other partes of the bodie, I will repeat the whole cause, and order of the effects from the be-

A profitable  
historie of the  
stone.



beginning. Redde grauell come from the reines, which beeing many, and thicke doe threaten the stone, of those growing together groweth a stone as bigge as a graine of millet, or barley corne, which beeing extruded out of the substance of the reines, into a larger place, doth make the vrine thicke, troubled, red, or blackish, a forerunner of the disease of the reines, the same being thrust into the heade of the water pipe, (*ureter*) causeth great paine, and then the vrine is white, and thinne as in obstructions, the same growing bigger, is sometimes so fastned in the reines, that it cannot be remooued, and then after great labour and exercise by fretting of the reines with the stone, the vrine is not onely thicke, and troubled, but also bloodie, and sometime clods of blood settle downe: such vrines are sometimes made after a fall, or beating, and seldome after great labour: when the vlcer is thus made, in rest, and quietnes, the vrine is thicke, and white: after labour, more coloured, with a thicke sediment: after that the vrine is thicke, white, and stinching, and purulent, not much vnlike milk in which purulent matter setteth, when as the vlcer is hollow and

E I . filthie,

filthie; such vrine hinder iudgement of all other parts of the bodie, saue the reines, & when as the vicer groweth very filthie, and comineth to a fistula in this white, thicke, troubled, and stinking vrine, oftentimes a thicke, slimie, tough matter, like the sneuill of the nose, or white of an egge setleth, and such oftentimes issueth when the stone is in the bladder, for though the matter thereof cometh from the reines, yet it groweth and wrappeth about the stone thorough fault, or weaknes of the bladder, which may appeare, for that the vrine continueth so when the stone is voided: moreouer filthie vicers of the necke of the bladder, and yard, and fluxe of seede in the French disease, doe cause such vrines: but at the first certaine slender filaments appeare, then more grosse, whereof the whole vrine waxeth thicke, and lastly this filthie sediment that now we speake of. And although the vicer be cured, yet certaine filaments remaine thorough imbecilitie of the bladder, and spermatike vessels. *Fernel. 455.*

2 Aduision of humours. As in diseases of choler, as burning agues, *Saluian. 183.* tertian agues, single & compound.

Also



Also in diseases of melancholic, as quartane ague long continuing. Gout after long drying and thickning of the humour. Paine of the ioynts and reines. Leprosie, *morbus Galicus* confirmed, *emeraudes*, *ostiuenes*, *Aegid*. Also heate of the liuer, if there be no paine nor heavinesse about the reines. Such sandie grauell floseth in the vbble, bodie of the vrine, like mores in the sunnes beames, and after settling to the sediment, covering the boosome of the vrinall, in colour browne, or dusky, redde, and cleaveth to the sides of the vrinall, and beeing dried in a shadowie place are some what soft and tractable. Looke after for grauell in the swimme. *Recept* of sharpe diuericke medicines which provoke vrine, which skouring the reines, doe bring such grauell with them.

11 Wormes, little dragons, *vermes, dracunculi*. Do inhabit bodie of man. Wormes.

1 Putrefaction, whereof they be engendred. *Recept*.

12 Blood, pure, thicke, grosse, or cloddie, (*sanguis, grumous sanguis*) when the vessells of bloode and vrine

haue their

Blood, clots  
of blood.

1 Orifice opened (*Anasphora*) where-  
by blood issueth, either because that the  
blood exceedeth in quantitie, as in san-  
guine men. Or in critical euacuation,  
though seldome, so women's flowers voi-  
ding by vrine are grosse and cloddie, set-  
ling to the sediment, and no paine in a-  
ny part of the bodie. So in declination of  
diseases of the splene, with much resi-  
dence and dregges. *Harsart*. Or els when  
the blood exceedeth in qualitie, as when  
it is too thinne, sharpe, or salt, tickling the  
vessells and prouoking them to expulsi-  
on. Or els when the vessells of blood and  
vrine are either too large, wide, and open,  
as the veines emulgent carrying the v-  
rine from the hollow veine to the reines  
beeing too open, doe receiue blood fro  
the hollow veine. *Pecker*. Or when the  
said vessells are too weake in their reten-  
tue facultie; as when the veines be too  
weake, so in the small pockes (*exanthema*)  
blood staid in other places, and  
overloading nature, is voided by vrine,  
which if it stinke, and the pocks be blew  
or leadish, mortall. Or the liuer too weak,  
so pure blood is voided by stoule, or v-  
rine, as the hollow or round part of the  
liuer



liver is affected, with paine under the right short ribbes, and stinketh not. *Hæm.* or the hollowe veine to weake, so pure bloode is voided with paine about the seventh ioint in the backe, from *os sacrum* upward. *Aegid.* Or lastly the reines and bladder too weake and feeble, as in olde men at the pitts brioke.

2 Membranes of tunicles of the veines, laxe, thinne, and full of pores, so thinne, waterie, and warme bloode running betweene the skinne and the flesh, sweating out (*diarrhæa*) in proceſſe of time gathereth together into blacke & leadish cloddes.

3 Substance and membranes hurt (*disrupti*) by a fall, beating, bruising, leaping, violent exercise, great burdens, so cloddie bloode voideth. Or by medicines, which are corrosives and causticks or openers of obstructions, or by the stone in the reines or bladder after exercise: so the reines or bladder being wounded and exulcerated, filthie and cloddie blood voideth with stinke and paine about the places grieved. *Dolor ostendit locum.* *Record.*

4 If blood issue by any of these waies in the vessels of the langes, brest, arteries,

Stomacke, bellie, or guttes, there followeth vomiting of blood, but in other parts by the two first waies, it gathereth into cloddes. *Tam. Cornarius in Gal. lib. 2. c. 7. 4.*

1. Seede, (*sperma, semen*) which lightly floeth and ascendeth, the vrinall beeing shaken. And issueth with the vrinne either for that the

Seede

1. Seede aboundeth in quantitie, as after carnall copulation, desire of carnall copulation, or venereous dreams, &c. Or when the seede in qualitie is either too sharpe, hot, or salt, then the yard is extended, and issueth with some delight in good quantitie, and stinketh. *Wecker in gonorrhoea.* Or when the seede is too thinne or waterish, which issueth without sense almost and unwillingly, the yard not extent, and then the whole bodie waxeth leane, especially the loines. Or lastly when the seede is virulent and contagious, as in *morbogallico*, with stinck of the vrine, and sometime grauelly or sandie contents.

2. Vessells spermatike are either too slipperie; Or else weake in their retentive facultie, with wasting of the whole bodie, as in Apoplexie, palsie in the genitals,



tours, falling sicknes. For in these diseases, stoole, vrine, feede, &c. are involuntary.

14 Dust, (*cineres*) blacke or leadish and heauie, like a blacke powder rising of melancholic, and signifieth

1 Fluxe of the emeraudes present or shortly to follow, the colour of the vrine remisse. And sometime vomiting of blood.

2 Paine and diseases of the spleene, especially after purging of melancholic. The dust being somewhat browne or purple.

3 Stopping of the flowers. In substance thicke, colour pale, flaxen, or white, sediment little or lacking. And sometime vomiting of blood. And the dust gathered and heaped together in the sediment or bottome.

4 Paine in the reins, loynes, and other inferiour parts, by which the melancholike blood passeth in the hemorrhoidal veines to the seat.

15 Motes (*Atomi*) such as appeare in the sunne beames, little and round, redde or white, little flockes. And these appearing in the vrine signifye

Motes.

1 Putrefaction as in the plague, *morbus gallicus*, with stinch.

2 Great agitation and commotion of the humours, as in the small pockes and meafills.

In theſe two the motes ſtote all over the vrine yet warme, and during the naturall heate thereof; and after ſetling to the ſediment, doe ſignifie a doubtful ſtrife betwixt nature and the diſeaſe, to be decided by age, ſtrength of the patient, and other ſignes. *Montan. 50.*

3 Rheume in the whole bodie, if the ſaid motes doe appeare in the whole v. rine. Or in the ſuperiour parts of the bodie onely, if they appeare onely in the upper region of the vrine. Or in the middle parts of the bodie, if they appeare in the middle region. Or laſtly in the loweſt part of the bodie, if they appeare onely in the loweſt region or ſediment of the vrine, the motes are rough and the vrine troubled.

4 Gout with conditions as before in rheume.

5 Diſeaſes of the mother.

6 Conception in womē, ſetling down to the ſediment, which if they be redde, through greater aboundance of heat and blood,



blood, a male child is conceived. If white through lesse aboundance of heat and blood, a female is conceived.

*More signes of Conception.*

Because phyſitians varie in iudgement what urines doe ſignifie conception (yea *Io. le Bon* in his treatiſe *de therapeia pueriparum*. *Foreſtus* in his booke *de incerta & fallaci urinarum. indicio lib. 2. cap. 3.* and diuerſe others, doe denie that any certain iudgement thereof can be gathered by urine,) I thought good therefore not onely to ſet downe theiſe ſeuall opinions thereof by urine, but alſo adde more ſignes beſides urine. Both generally of conception, and ſpecially whether it be of male or female.

*Signes of conception by urine.*

1 Generally womens urine with child is leſſe concoct, white, thinne, with a little ſediment, yet the nearer they draw to childbirth, it waxeth more coloured.

*Diuerſe opinions about womens conception.*

2 Some ſay there appeareth in the urine, like fine flower or ſtarch, which after the urine is ſetled, hath a ſediment or ſwimme ſomewhat thicke, like fine carded wooll, and the reſt of the urine troubled, and ſomewhat Greene or blacke.

3 Other

3 Other hold that their vrine is white with a cloud swimming aloft, and many motes floating in the whole vrine, such as are in the sunne beames and especially in the first moneth; and when the vrmall is shaken or mooued they depart a sunder, like carded wooll. In the moneths following, the vrine is redde or yellowe, and at length blacke, with a redde cloud swimming aloft.

4 Other some take their iudgement by the sediment onely; which they affirme is like cotten or fine carded wooll; or rawe silke. *Rosier* thinketh that they be little flockes or motes, &c. as before in motes.

*Other signes of conception  
besides the vrine.*

1 The tearmes are staied without griefe after they haue issued eight or ten daies after copulation.

2 They feeble a wringing, beating, and moderate paine about their nauill, wobe, loynes, stomacke, backe, and thighes.

3 Their appetite to meate somewhat decaieth, yet longeth after strange things which affection is called *Crisa* or *piea*.

*Aegid. 74.*



4 They haue sometime bitter belchings, vomitings, hardnes of the pappe, and reddenes of the teates, swelling of the veines and arteries, especially within the nose and eyes, paine, or switoming in the head, dimmines of sight, redde pimples in the face, costiuenes, no desire of copulation, though before they had great delight.

5 If a very cleane needle be put into a womans vrine with childe in a brasse bason all night, and on the morrow be coloured and died with redde spots, she hath conceived: but if it be blacke and rustie, she hath not.

6 If after supper going to bedde, she drinke water and honie sodden together (*Hydromel*) and feele a wringing in her guttes, she hath conceived, else not.  
*Hippoc. 5. Aphor. 37.*

*Speciall signes of conception whether it be of male or female.*

1 Motes in the sediment redde and round, signifie a male: but motes white and round, a female. Whether male or female.

2 Milke (in conception of male) cometh sooner into her breasts, which being milked, and set in a glasse in the sunne, it

WAX.

waxeth hard into a stone, not valike a bright pearle.

3 Al her right side is better then her left, right eye is brighter than her left, right pappe greater with milke, the pulse of her right arterie swifter.

If milke be cast vpon the womans water with childe, it will stick to the womans com, neither wil it depart asunder though salt be cast in.

4 If a womans vrine be kept three daies in a glasse bottle stopped, and after straine it through a fine cleane linnen cloath, if there appeare, little quicke liuing creatures, and red, a male is conceived if white a female.

6 Tearmes flowe after the fourteeth daie, and the childe is felt to stirre, and mooue after the sixtie daie. To be short all things are more quicke, lustie, and strong in the male, then in the female.

*Reusner.*

And to be short because the seede of the male is hotter and liuelier then of the female, therefore all things in the male are sooner performed, as the male receiueth all the lineaments of his bodie, and perfect shape of a man, in his mothers wombe in thirtie daies: the female



male in foure. The male beghineth to stirre in the wombe in three monethes, the female in foure. The male is borne & cometh forth of the wombe in nine moneths, the female in ten. And the mother her selfe after birth of a male, hath fourtie daies assigned for her purification; but after the birth of a female, fourescore daies. *Lenit*, x 2. 4. 5. And that men are hotter in constitution then women, may easily appeare in, that they have fewer excrements, larger veins, blacker colour, greater & lustier members, greater voice, more audackie and courage then women. *Berrinus*.

*Contents in the middle  
region of the  
vine.*

The middle region of the vine, sublation, or swimme (*ισωπύμα*) is the middle distance of the vine deuided into three equall parts: and here, (as before in contents in generall, and in the sediment in speciall) are considered.

*Contents in  
the middle re-  
gion of vine.*

Colour, substance, quantitie, contents &c. All which haue the same signification for the most part, as before in the sediment

diment, save in these 6 differences following.

1 Contents in the swimme, signifie some windinesse, whereby they are elevated so high.

2 Good contents in the swimme, which signifie health (as white, saffron, claret, light, and equall,) are not so good as in the sediment, yet in agues of choler, heat of the sunne, hunger, labour, anger, &c. Presence of the swimme, is a sufficient signe of health, but of flegme or melancholic, (which are not so soone concocted) the presence of the sediment is necessarie before there can be any securitie of recoverie. *Cappivaccini*

67.

3 Ill contents in the swimme, which are signes of sicknesse, as blacke, greene, leadish, solide, and deformed contentes, are not so ill, as in the sediment; *Cappivac.*

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4 Contents in the swimme give signification of the affections and diseases in the middle parts of mans bodie, as about the short ribbes, *hypocondria*, inward entralls, as the spleene, liver, heart, lunges, bowels, &c. *viscera*, brest, stomacke, *Vas*, &c. As also contents in the cloude, signifie



the diseases of the highest partes of mans bodie, and the sediment, of the lowest parte. Yet diuerse milke this application of the three regions of the vrine, to the three partes of mans bodie. *Acgid.*

5 Sande or grauel, (not in the sediment, but in the swimme) in colour reddish, and sticking to the sides of the vrinall, as though the vrine should thicken, or congeale into stones, signifieth Adustion of the liver. *Vas. 90.*

6 Motes (*Atomi*) floating through the whole vrine, and beeing eleuated and puffed vp by vnnatural & flammous heat, and after it be cold, settling to the sediment, or troubling the vrine, signifieth a great strife in the veines, betwixt naturall heat and the disease, to be determined by age, strength, diet, complexion, and good order of the patient. *Mons. 56.*

*Of the cloud or vppermost region of the vrine.*

The highest or vppermost region of the Clouds vrine (beeing as I said before deuiderd according to his height, into three equall parts) is called the cloud (*nubes, neia*) wherein we consider (as in the 2. former regions)

regions) substance, quantitie, colour, contents, &c. which have the same signification as before : save that contents here in the cloud, compared with other regions, have least signification of good, in good signes : and contrarie, least signification of ill, in ill signes.

*Colours of the cloud.*

**White**

**White.**

1 Not of very euill signification, because all contents are naturally white.

2 In perfect tertian agues abundance of choler, and so continuance of the disease.

3 In rotten agues (*synochus*) great daunger through paine and griefe in the forepart of the bellie about the short ribs. *Rensner* 236.

**Redde**

**Redde.**

1 Changing of the sicknes into a quartane.

2 Concoction of humors beginning to be on the seauenth daie or criticall daie, if this redde colour appeare on the fourth daie or iudiciall daie.

3 Headach, through winde and flatusous spirits ascending vp into the head, and so continuance of the disease.

**Blacke**



Blacke

Blacke.

Long watchings, and lacke of sleepe whereof followeth lightnesse of the braine, raving, doting, which in old men is mortall.

*Deformed contents in the cloud.*

Deformed contents of the cloud are of three sorts, according to the places which they occupie, for 1. either they appeare in the whole region of the cloud. 2. or occupie onely the edge, ring or circle round about the vrine. 3. or lastly they flote all over the toppe of the vrine. And to beginne with the first.

*Deformed contents appearing in the whole region of the cloud are three.*

1 Little white cloud (*nebula*) signifieth flegmaticke matter to be eleuated by strong heat, and for the most part, a good signe and signification of concoction, and which will shortly, as the disease declineth, settle downe to the sediment, by orderly proceeding of nature.

white cloud.

2 Smoke, in colour blackish, reddish, or yellowe, signifieth viscous and tough matter adust, cholerike. Aboundance of vnaturall heate, puffing vp, & eleuating some rawe matter, and therefore conti-

Smoke.

nuance of sharp diseases not without daunger.

3 Small graines, kernells, droppes, or mores disperfed, ragged, (*granula diuulfa*) which if they appeare neere to the toppe of the vrine, especially if they be blackish, they fignifie aduultio of the matter, and wasting of the solide partes, as alfo that they are violently puffed vp by vnnaturall heat of maligne agues, which oftentimes are mortall. *Mont. 51.*

Deformed contents appearing in the circle round about the vrine, commonly called the crowne (*corona*) which sometime is wanting, and fignifieth.

Equall conflict betwixt nature & the disease.

The crowne appearing round about the vrine fignifieth generally.

1 Some windineffe, whereof the crowne is made.

2 Affections and griefes of the head.

3 If the colour of the crowne differing from the rest of the vrine be better, it is a good figne, that nature overcommeth; but if it be worfe, an ill figne, that nature is overcome.

The placing of the vrinall, and difference of the fight, may caufe diuers colour



lours in the crowne, because it consisteth indifferently in the confines or common concurse of three diuerse transparent mediums (*media*) the vrinall, the vrine, and the aire, and therefore the colours of the crowne may be variable according to the diuerse position of the vrinall, the vrine, the aire, and the eye of the phisition beholding it. Like other apparent & not permanent colours, which are made of diuerse mixture of light and darke. (*Lucidi et umbrati*) as colours of the rain-bowe, of a doves necke, a peacocks taile, chaungeable cassitie, and morning clouds lightened with the sunne beames, infinitlie variable, according to their diuerse positions and placings, taught in the precepts of optikes. Therefore *Aetna-rum* counsell is, to looke into the crowne with one eye.

*Colours of the crowne.*

1 Leadish, blewe, and blacke signifie Leadish, the falling sicknesse; or mortification of the braine, whereby the sinnewes do not their dutie in sense and motion.

2 First leadish, the redde centē daies after, signifieth headach, or recouerie of the Animal power.

3 Greene signifieth choler Greene like

like leeks (*porracea*) or phrensie of Greene choler, if it be in a sharpe ague: or adustion of hote choler assaulting the head.

4 Blacke is of the same iudgement that blacke water is of. For it signifieth mortification, if leadish colour went before: or adustion, if Greene;

Thicke crowne ioyned with colours,

Saffron.

1 Saffron, signifieth choler in the head, and headach thereof.

White.

2 Watetish and white, flegme in the hinder part of the head.

Claret.

3 Claret, or crimson, abundance of blood in the head, pricking paine of the temples, fulnes of the veines, and the patient supposing himselfe to see litle redde motes flying before his eyes. Or headach through abundance of blood.

Thinne crowne ioyned with colours,

Flaxen.

1 Flaxen, signifieth ach in the left side of the head of melancholic. Or the head, to be of cold and drie constitution. Or melancholike complexion, and therefore suspicious, fearefull, couetous.

Yellow.

2 Yellow, headach of choler pricking in the side of the head.

Crowne trembling, shaking, quivering,



uering, signifieth

1. Paine all along downe the backe-  
bone.

Crowne trem-  
bling.

2. Windiness.

3. Thicke humour.

4. Stopping of the flowen.

Deformed contents floating in the toppe  
of the vrine, either in the crowne: or all  
ouer the toppe. As spume, froth, bub-  
bles, droppes of oyle, or droppes of  
fatte like spider-webbes.

5. Some froth, bubbles, is an extension,  
swelling, or puffing vp of a viscons mat-  
tere in a thicke and grosse vapour tho-  
rough agitation: either of heat, as in wa-  
ter seething. Or motion, as in the sea. Or  
both, as in running waters. In vrine they  
are made, as *Montanus* thinketh, of na-  
turall or vnaturall heat rarefying and  
dissipating some rough, viscons, and fleg-  
mie matter in the veines resisting, where-  
upon the heate not finding readie issue,  
doth pufte vp and extend it, making froth  
or bubbles. But *Argenter.* misliketh this  
opinion for that, in bastard agues, quoti-  
dians, and tertians, where both flegmie  
and vnaturall heat abound, which might  
stirre and pufte it vp, and yet froth doth  
not alwaies accompanie these agues.

Some froth,  
bubbles.

Therefore he thinketh that froth in the vrine is alwaies caused of motion, and giues signification of the vrins and destillations, descending from the head into the inferiour parts, &c. They appeare in the vrine, being caused either of cause externall, or internall.

Externall cause of some, froth, and bubbles.

Externall  
cause.

1 Eating of pulse or fruit, surfering.  
*Fernel.*

2 Pissing with some violence into the vrinall.

3 Shaking of the vrinall. *Aegid. 68. Saluius. 144.*

Internall cause.

Internall cause of some, froth, or bubbles, wherein are considered (as in other contents) colour, quantitie, substance, time of their appearance, and their differences.

*Colour of the some, froth, and bubbles.*

Large.

1 Diuerse. Signifieth cruditie. *Aegid. 63.*

White.

2 White. Raw and flegmatike matter.

Saffron.

3 Saffron. Iaudice. But mixed with some whiteness in the middle, diseases of the lungs.

4 Lead



4 Lead colour or blackish, matter a- Lead.  
dust.

5 Blacke. Extinction of naturall heat. blacke.

*Quantitie of the same, &c.*

Much, many, or thicke together, long Much.  
continuing, and scarcely to be abolished  
with a rodde end wrapped about with  
flaxe, and put into the urine. Aegid. 66.  
and signifieth

In whole men. Some tough and vis-  
cous matter which naturall heat stirreth:  
wherefore good diet must be vsed, least  
more matter be increased, or naturall heat  
hindered.

In sicke men (if they appeare in the  
crown or circle) aboundance of rawe  
tough matter mixed with ventositie and  
agitation thereof, which may signifie,  
colike, headach, surfer. But if they ap-  
peare over the whole face of the urine,  
they signifie weaknes of the head, fluxe  
of seede, weaknes of nature, through ob-  
structions and raw humours. Also if they  
appeare in the beginning of diseases, an  
ill signe, because such agitation, is of vn-  
natural heat, and accompanied with other  
ill signes, as weaknes, olde age, feeble  
pulse, winter, &c. mortall.

But appearing in the urine after the

beginning of diseases with other good signes, it is a good significatiō of health, because such agitation is of naturall heat, now prevailing against the disease. But with other ill signes, as ill colour and contents, &c. it giueth ill signification that such agitation is of vnnaturall heate, and in weake persons, Death, but in strong persons, Long sickenes, & great danger.

*Week.*  
Little quantitie of the spume, froth, bubbles.

Little.

Little or fewe, and dispersed, two or three together signifie lesse head-ach & ventositie &c. except the colour be yellowe, for so choller encreaseth the griefe.

Substance of the spume, &c.

Thicke.

Thicke, a better signe.

Thinne.

Thinne, a worse signe especially in agues signifying great griefe. *Blas. Heller. 162.*

Time of appearance.

Time of appearance.

Not appearing at the first, and afterwards appearing, signifie concoction or declination of an ague. As in thicke urine. See there.

Differences of spume, froth, and bubbles, be three.

Little



1 Little bubbles (*granula*) like pinne  
 heades, or little droppes of quicke siluer,  
 descending downewardes towarde the  
 swimme vnder the crowne into the bo-  
 die of the vrine, signifie griefes of the  
 head, as the wme, which distilling downe  
 into the inferiour parts of the bodie, as to  
 the nose, maketh the pose, to the eyes, and  
 causeth ophthalmie. To the eares, making  
 a ringing noise, and deafenesse. To the  
 palate of the mouth, and maketh the v-  
 vula to fall downe. To the throat, and  
 causeth hoarsenesse. To the mouth, and  
 causeth exulcerations. To the iawes and  
 mandible, tooth ach. To the windepipes,  
 the cough. To the lunges, shortnesse of  
 breath: to the guttes, the colike, iliacke,  
 whereof sometime followeth a laske or  
 fluxe. To the stomacke, cruditie. To the  
 hucklebone, sciatica. To the ioynts in the  
 handes, knees, and feete, the gout. To the  
 reines, the nephresie. Also the passages by  
 which the rheume distilleth, are many,  
 as the arteries, backbone, and veines: also  
 the meate pipe, winde-pipe, and sinews.  
 But the rheume descending from the  
 head by any of these three last, doth not  
 necessarily cause bubbles in the vrine. *Wet.*

## The iudgement

*Ampulla*

2. Great bubbles (*Ampulla*) signifie griefe in the reines (*nephritis*) for the reins beeing colde and fatte distant from the heart the fountaine of heat, and rheumlike matter also colde and heauie, and descending downeward, is also drawne by the reines, and there for want of heat remaineth unconsumed, and so breedeth griefe in the reines, in wine thinne, and white bubbles. Also according to *Rhas.* of blood at the nose. If they be round, plurisie, Gout with rheume & an ague.

*Spuma,  
foam.*

3. Spume, froth, signifie griefe in the middle members of the bodie, as heart, liuer, splene, &c, rising of such causes as the colours of the vrine shew. *Fern.* 453. Windines, colike. In yellow colour, the iaudice. In leadish oylie and palew, the phthisike.

*Note.*

¶ But of some, spume, and bubbles, we can safely gather no general precept, save onely that they signifie abundance of grosse and raw humours, which beeing mooued in the bodie, doe cause such spume and bubbles, and so consequently length of the disease in strong and lustie persons, and death in weake and feeble, especi-



## Of Urine.

especially the spume and bubbles long continuing in great quantity. *Salvian.*

152.

Droppes of fatte like spider-webbes, <sup>droppes</sup> droppes of oyle swimming aloft, <sup>oyle or</sup> <sup>spiderweb</sup> signifie

1 Colliquation or consumption for the most part mortall of the whole body, with an ague, and then this fatte is passed slowly by little and litle, at severall times, and in small quantitie, and well mixed or incorporated into the vrine, but at the latter ende of the consumption when the patient is almost spent, this fat ceaseth to issue with the vrine, being already dissolued and voided, and the bodie decaying leane and drie. *Salvian.*

2 Colliquation of the reines and bladder onely, without an ague, the fatte being pissed fast, sodenly, in good quantitie at once, and not so perfectly mixed with the vrine, and with paine and heat about the reines. Yet Cardan saith, that he himselfe obserued small slender spider-webbes in his owne vrine every daie for 40. yeares together, and likewise in many other vrines without any hurt at all, and therefore he thinketh that these spider-webbes which signifie colliquation

must

## The iudgement

Must be greater. *Salvian. 164.*

3 Inflammation of the liuer.

4 Criticall euacuation in concoction and declination of the disease of some humour offending, whereby some fatter member receiveth hurt, and so part of his fatte is dissolved. *Salvian.*

5 Oyledrunk. *Fernel.*

## CHAR. IX.

### Of the smell of v- rine.



Mell of vrine is either none at all. 2. or sweete. 3. or stinking.

No smell at all signifieth extreme and mortal cold in sharpe diseases, especial-

ly if stinking vrines were made before, and no ease of the patient succeedeth. *Salvian. 60. Vassa. 60. Argent. Mon-*

2 Sweete smell of vrine is either of cause externall, or Internall.

Externall



Externall cause, as

1 Perfuming of the urine after it is made with muske, juniper, sylphium, laserpitium, styrax, rosen of larch tree, or other perfume. *Ferdel, Bertius.* Sweet smell.

2 Eating of turpentine &c. because it is not easily changed in the bodie by reason of his viscosity, nor draweth any store of matter with it. *Argent. 60. Saluian. 60. &c. Montanus* thought, that by eating of sweete smelling things, the urine should stincke, and contrariwise by eating of stinking things the urine should haue a sweet smell, whom *Argentern* confuteth. For garlike stinketh and being eaten maketh the urine also stincke, and contrary turpentine, hath of himselfe a good smell, which being taken into the bodie giueth the same smell to the urine.

Internall cause as

1 Dominio of good blood not putrefied

2 Ill, or stinking smell, is likewise of cause externall, or internall.

Externall cause, as.

1 Perfuming it with stinking perfumes, as assafetida, galbanū, sagapenu, smoke of burnt feathers, brimstone &c. Stinking smell.

2 Eating of Cardus benedictus (because it doth mooue and stirre vp the hu





rine, yea, in demonstrating putrefaction, vlcers, and impostumes in mans bodie, is to be presented before all other. *Argent.* But to come to the matter againe. Stinking vrines are euermore an argument of putrefaction, 1. either of the humours, 2. or solide and substantiall parts of mans bodie. Which you may distinguish thus, for if the putrefaction be in the humors onely, the stinke began lately, and the vrine is thicke or troubled; and changeth by one of these three waies: either for that the humours

Putrefaction  
of humours.

1 Breed cruditie, through want of heat, as in those which are full of ill humors; as flegme and melancholie, because they make the vrine thicker, and being cold, not prouoking the vessels to expulsion, they stay longer in the bodie, and breed putrefaction.

2 Stay to long in the bodie, as in the strangurie, dysurie, stone, when the sediment is full of filth, and paine in pissing, so in exulcerations or impostumes of the reines, or bladder, and gonorrhoea, the vrine white and thicke, and the sediment full of matter. *Fernel. Saluiat. 99.* so in criticall euacuations of impostumes, and inflammations, with ease of the patient.

and

patient, and signes of concoction.

Are infected with the plague, in a confused and troubled, redde vrine, with litle motes much dispersed. With *marbæ gallicæ*, with sand and grauelly redde contents.

Putrefaction of  
solide parts.

But if the putrefaction be in the solide and substantiall parts of mans bodie, as the liuer, splene, veines, &c. it is with paine, and in vrine rather thinne then thicke; and the stinck of long continuance, for which causes there is great danger: for thinne vrine seldome stinketh, for want of putrefied humours and excrements. And stinck long continuing, sheweth that the putrefaction is entred into the habite of the bodie. *Capitulum 112.*

*Argenter.*

Nota.

Some say that the vrine stinketh in some sharpe agues, and diseases, which *Salvior* denieth, saue onely in the plague.

CHAP.



CHAP. X.

*Of the manner of pissing.*



Manner of pissing, is either hard, and vneasie; or else inuoluntarie.

Painefull, hard, and vneasie pissing, is either because that the

1 Vrine is too sharpe (as in the strangurie) by mixture of some sharpe humor, as salt flegme, choler, purulent matter: or by ill diet, or some hote distemperature in the veines, as in sharpe and continuall agues, or some criticall euacuations. Or when the glandulous parts about the bladder are dried vp by immoderate veneric, disease, or medicine, which should mitigate the sharpnes of the vrine.

Painefull  
pissing.

2 Vessells of vrine, reines, bladder, yard, either too weake, or troubled with exulcerations, by which vrine passing causeth paine and smarting. 3. Also with impostumes, swellings, gatherings, in which the vrine is first white, then filthie, and lastly rotten. 3. With inflammations, whereof followeth vomiting of choler, continuall ague, and

paine

paine in the reins, *Bertin*. 4. With obstructions of the stone, and grauell (as you may read, pag. 64.) Of tough and clammy humours, and ventositie distending the vessels. 5. With distemperature of heat & drinesse. 6. With convulsion of (*Sphincter*) the muscle shutting the necke of the bladder, or of the sinewes adioyning. and 3. Blood, or the wombe is inflamed. 4. Gutes, or the wombe distended with tumours or ventositie, as in the colike, whereby the reins and emulgent veines are pressed and strained.

*Historia 2  
gu 219*

Involuntary  
pissing.

Involuntarie pissing, when one maketh urine unwittingly, or against his wil, which happeneth either for that the 1. Vessells of urine, bladder, reins, &c. have their retentive facultie hurt, weakened, or decayed, as in the Apoplexie, falling sicknes, palsy. Or when the muscle (*Sphincter*) shutting the necke of the bladder; Or sinewes comming from the backe serving thereto, are hurt, by fall, beating, wound, &c. Or made feeble and weake by cold distemperature, or by too much moisture in children, or drines in old men, whereby the aforesaid muscle and sinewes can not detaine their urine, but many times they bepisse their bedde.



bedde. So in greate and sudden feare,  
when the bloode, heat, and spirits, flie to  
the heart, and inward parts, whereby the  
outward parts, and those which be farre  
distant from the heart, are destitute of  
bloode, heat, and spirites, so men sudden-  
ly terrified and astonied, not onely voide  
urine, but other excrements against their  
will. Likewise in the pissing ill, the urine  
white and much, and the patient thirstie,  
and the bodie decaying. See before  
Cap. 5. *Principall Agent the braine not dis-*  
*ting the animal faculty, nor communica-*  
*ting it to the sinnewes and muscles of the*  
*vessels of urine, whereupon they cease from*  
*their function, and let the urine passe a-*  
*way by droppes, as they receive it, as in*  
*madde men, raving, doting in sharpe dis-*  
*eases, but if there be other signes of con-*  
*coctiō, it signifieth criticall fluxe of blood*  
*at the nose, because the matter beeing*  
*drawne vp to the braine, and yet signes*  
*of recoverie, must be voided at the nose.*

*Salu. 113.*

**G. I. CHAP.**

# CHAP. XLII

## Of suppression of urine



Urine is suppressed in whole men being occupied, in some importunate busines, as pleading at the barre, preaching, reading, &c. Also sleeping, whereby they cannot be at leisure, or els forget, and so for a space their urine is wholly suppressed, but in procelle of time must needs haue issue, neither is it mans free choice alwaies to suppress his urine, though for a time he may. For it is not simple a volūntarie action, as speaking & walking is, &c. but mixt partly volūtarie, partly naturall, as cough, sneezing, vomiting, belching, sighing, inspiration &c. where we refer, euacuation by stooles & urine, &c. but seeing this suppression of urine doth neither giue signification of sickness nor health, we leaue further to speake of it.

Suppression of  
urine in sicke  
men.

Suppression of urine in sicke men is either because that the,

1 Vessels of urine are weake and not able either to drawe the matter of urine, or to expell it being made.

2 Watery humor the materiall cause  
of



of urine is waring, as in wat of drinke or moist meates. 2. Or els is conuerted anotherwaie, as in the drop sic, *Argenter*, laskes, &c. But in these cases the urine is rather little then none at all. See little quantitie of urine before. cap. 6. 3. Or is obstructed and stopped that it cannot haue issue either by some tumor or inflammation accompanied with swelling, paine, an ague & clor of scitchous swelling without paine or ague: or impostume with paine and an ague, or lastlie some fleshie substance, descending from some vicer, with some blood and small fragments of flesh voiding with the urine and a syringe put vp at the yard into the the necke of the bladder, & remoouing the fleshie fragments away, the urine presently issueth; or with the stone, and the gravell was voided before: or by clods of blood, remaining after some issue of blood, or by some purulent matter proceeding from an vicer, or lastlie by some thicke and grosse humors, or filch and corruption descending from the veines, liver, or other superiour members, which suppression of urines in agues especially continuall, signifieth death more certainly, then any other signe in the

vrine. In this case *Argenterius* scarcely euer knew any escape death; vnlesse the fault be in the reines or bladder. *Arg. 89.*

4 Or when the bladder is so distended, by too great quantity of vrine to long kept, that it cannot vnburden it selfe thereof *Vecker. in Ischuria*, and therefore it is conuenient to pisse, as often as neede requirerh, and not to keepe it to long, for thereof ariserh suppression of vrine (that we speake of) and sometime the stone, or difficultie in pissing, and sometime the dropsie; neither on the other side doe I commend their practise, who like dogges are still pissing, for besides many other inconueniences, they bring their vessells of vrine to such an ill custome, that in old age, (when the retentive faculty through want of heat decaying) they can scarcely hold their vrine, but it will issue from them against their will. But I wish all men to voide their excrementes both by stoole, (for beeing too long kept in the bodie, they annoy the head by their stinching fume ascending, breed ventosities, wringing in the guttes, the colike &c.) and by vrine, that they may followe their ordinarie course of life, for therefore nature hath appointed muscles



ly muscles to the necke of the bladder, and  
seat, that men may at their pleasure de-  
taine their excrements for some space.

*Placotemus de tuenda valitudine.*

2 Sometime the greater guttes are so  
obstructed through tough and viscous  
flegme, that the meate and drinke con-  
cocted in the stomacke, cannot come to  
the liuer to receiue further concoction  
and separation of vrine. *Holl. lib. 1. c. 47.*

*de morbis internis.*

4 Sometime the backbone is brui-  
sed, broken, or hath some dislocation in  
the ioynts: that thereby the vessells of v-  
rine cannot performe their dutie. *Wecker.*

## CHAP. XII.

*Of what parts of the bodie vrine gi-  
ueth signification.*



Rine giueth signification  
of discales of such parts of  
the bodie

I Whence it receiue  
matter wherof it is made,  
colour, substance, con-  
sents, darknes, perspicuitie, smell, as the  
stomacke, guttes, mesaraicall veines, and

all other parts of the bodie, for the materiall cause of urine is drinke, or other licour, which in the stomacke is accurately mixed and incorporated together with the meate, and made one substance and white iuice called of the physicians *Chylus*, which descending into the winding capacitie of the guttes is separated partlie into excrement, and partlie nourishment. For the purer part thereof is sucked of the mesaraicall veines, and conveyed thence to *vena porta*, and at length to the liuer, where beeing conuered into blood, and the excrementitious parts thereof sequestred and sent to their proper receptacles, as choler to the gall, melācholie to the spleene, and the watery thinne part to the reines, but not all, for some part thereof together with the bloode (which it maketh thinner for more easie conueiance) is distributed into every member of the body. From whence so much as is not spent in the body, or euaporated out by sweat, or insensible perspiration, returneth backe againe the same way to the liuer, whence it is drawn of the emulgent veines, and descended to the reines and bladder. Therefore urine is not onely made of that watery substance



substance which is drawne from the li-  
uer, but also from the greater and lesse  
veines, and from the whole bodie. As he  
may easily and plainly perceiue by ex-  
perience, who wli for three or foure daies  
together, either receiue no drinke at all,  
or but little. The vrine therefore, that is  
neither so thicke by much quaffing, nor  
otherwise polluted by mixture of other  
impurities, doth manifestly shewe the  
state and constitution of the humors  
which are in the liuer and greater veines.  
And also, though not so manifestlie, in  
the smaller veines and all other parts of  
the bodie. *Fernelius* 906 dicitur

2 VWhere it is made, as the liuer, and  
the hollowe veine.

3 By which it passeth, as the emulger  
veines, reines, and water conduits.

4 Wherein it staith, as the bladder  
with his muscles and sinewes.

5 By which it is expelled, as the yard.

6 VWhich doe deprive it of any co-  
lour, substance, perspicuitie, darknesse,  
quantitie, contents or smell, as when it is  
not made, or beeing made is not attra-  
cted, or not expelled, or obstructed  
and stopped in the vessells that it  
cannot haue passage to be voided, as

by tumors, grosse humors, stone, grauel, inflammations, vlcers, impostumes, flesh growing, winde, or through weaknesse, distemperature, fractures, ruptures, dislocations, woundes, of the vessels of vrine, either primarilie in themselves, or by consent of others &c. Or being made, is converted another way, as to the head in phrenies, to the stomacke in vomitings, to the bellie in dropies, to the guttes in isakes, to the mother in fluxe of tearmes, to the coddes in ruptures, to the joints in sciatica gout, to the parts weak, griued, inflamed, apostemated, &c.

7 Which doe exonerate themselves by vrine, as the head in the wmes. phrenies &c. The throat in the squinsie, the lunges in inflammations, the solide parts in a consumption, the spleene in melancholike diseases, the veines or arteries broken, in pissing of bloode, the spermatike vessels, in fluxe of seede, the mother in tearmes suppressed and voided by vrine, the hemmorrhoidall veines in the emmeraudes, the joints in the sciatica, or gout, and diuerse other partes of the bodie in euacuation, criticall, symptomaticall, or artificiall.

Of all these you may finde severall



examples in this treatise precedent.

CHAP. XIII.

Of concoct, crude, and dangerous  
urines.



Ecause mention is of-  
ten made heretofore,  
of concoct, crude, and  
dangerous urines, as  
also that they be very  
needful to be knowne  
perfitly, and alwaies

had in memorie; seeing they compre-  
hend in few words, the summe of all that  
hath heretofore bene spoken. I thought  
good in the ende to adde the description  
thereof.

Concoct v-  
rine, such as  
men onely  
make who  
are in some  
latitude of  
health, is in

colour { palew,  
light saffron.

substance, meane.

contents { equall,  
white,  
light.

smell, not stinking.

pissing in due  
time without { paine,  
heat,  
cold.

Concoct wine

Crude

Crude vrine.

Crude v-  
rines onely

Such as mē

make incli-

ning to sick-

nes, or reco-

uering afeer

sicknes, is

in

colour

substance

concoats

white,

pale,

safron,

claret.

thicker,

thinner.

whitish,

pale,

(quall.

somewhat vne-

smell, not much stinking.

pissing not in due time.

Vrines meane betwixt crude and con-  
coct, are of two sorts. 1. For either they  
encline more to concoct. Such as haue  
a good colour, but thione substance. Al-  
so a white and light sediment, but not e-  
quall.

2. Or else they encline more to crude.  
Such as haue reddish colour, like to wa-  
ter wherein raw flesh hath beene washed,  
which are made of blood not perfectly  
concoct.

Vrine



Urine  
Crude and  
dangerous,  
such as men  
make who  
are grie-  
uously sicke  
and in dan-  
ger not to  
recouer, is  
in

colour { Greene,  
ash colour  
blacke.

Urine crude  
and dange-  
rous.

substance { very thinne,  
very thicke,  
oylie.

contents { Greene,  
ash colour,  
oylie,  
blacke,

very vnequall,  
deformed.

smell, very stinking.

pushing altogether out of  
due time. Or not at all.

B. Heller. 270. Capivae.

195.

## CHAP. XIII.

Of methodicall practise in iudgement  
of urines.



Before you give iudgement  
of the urine, it is needefull  
that you meditate with  
your selfe on these pre-  
cepts following in order.

Consideration  
fit for pra-  
ctise.

Remember the ge-  
nerall considerations in the first chapter,  
both concerning the vrinall & the urine. An

also

also which be the best vrines simply, and in respect of age, sexe, complexion, time of the yeare, kinde of life, &c. which you must haue so perfectly in memorie, that you can presently tell how farre that vrine which is brought vnto you, differeth from a good vrine, in colour, substance, contents, &c.

2 Whether the vrine be altered by some externall cause mentioned in the first chapter and throughout the booke; or els through default of the reines and bladder by which the vrine passeth. For these two impediments either seuerall or concurring, hinder the iudgement of the inner parts. *Fernel. 443.*

3 Consider what diseases are incident to the countrey where the patient dwelleth, or what common disease is their stirring: as for example, if the patient be an old man, and in winter, rainie weather, and in a moist and fenshy countrey, it can hardly be otherwise, but that he is troubled with a cough, rheume, poise, and lacke of digestion, and the rather if he be given to surfetting, much drinking, and be of a flegmatike complexion, and heretofore troubled with rheumatike diseases. But contrariwise, if he be a yong man,



man, and cholepique, in the middle of summer, hote weather, hote climate, after hote diet and immoderate exercise, it is very likely, that he is troubled with a burning ague, tertian, fluxe, or pluresie, to which of these he is most subiect, or which at that time is most stirring in that countrey. After this sort you may iudge of other diseases without helpe of the urine.

4 If the urine be faultie, and yet neither through externall cause, nor of the reines, then it must needes show some distemperature of the inward parts, heart, liver, splene, lungs, veines, or other part of the bodie. Which distemperature is either simple, without mixture of humors, which colour of the urine in thinne substance will shew, or with mixture of humours in a thicke and troubled substance, or else putrefaction, in a confused urine. Which three be the internall causes almost of all diseases, whereby you have already attained no small knowledge, what to doe, or what evacuation is convenient, for the cure of the disease, although you cannot as yet, particularly vnderstand the same. *Fernel.*

Three causes  
of internall  
diseases.

5 Of all differences of urine's colour

is

Which difference of urine is to be preferred in certentie of signification, & wherein.

as to smell  
as to colour  
as to quantity

A

smell.

suppression.

is most mutable and vncertaine of signification, as being subiect to many alterations of light cause. As by much drinking, thinne drinke, as water, white wine, or by eating of hore spices, senna, cassia, &c. yea in one day euery urine that a man maketh is vnlike an other in colour, so that here especially the infamie, that urine is a lying flatterer, hath some appearance of truth. Contrariwise the contents of urine are of most certen and true signification of all other, and least subiect to alteration, for that they are either fragments of the parts of the bodie, or contained in the parts. Of these *Hippocrates* and *Galen* especially make mention, not greatly regarding the rest. The other differences of urine, substance, perspicuitie, darknes, quantitie, smell, &c. are of meane signification betwixt colour and contents. And yet euery difference hath speciall signification aboue the rest in some diseases: for stinking smell of urines geueth more perfite signification of putrefaction, vlcers, or impostumes, then either colour, substance, or contents. Suppression of urine, in agues especially continuall, giueth more certen signification of death, then thinne sub-



substance, ill colour, or want of contents:  
for these shewe onely crudities, which  
in time is curable: but the other happer-  
ness through great obstructions of the  
reines, liver, or other superiour member  
which at that time are incurable. Co-  
lours of urine collected in due time, from  
an orderly patient, giveth better signifi-  
cation of the humour offending in the  
body, then any other. Lastly, contents  
issuing with the urine, doe especially sig-  
nifie strength of nature, which in time  
will prevaile against the disease. For  
when the digesting faculty is weak, the  
matter whereof contents arise, cannot be  
overcome and prepared to be voided. So  
that every difference of urine hath some  
special significatio aboue the rest. Arg. 89  
¶ Also you must often see the patients  
urine on divers daies and divers times of  
his sickness, and diligently mark the per-  
suegance or alteration of the urine from  
time to time, & whether it change from  
worke to better, or doth otherwise. For as the  
patient recovereth, nature proceedeth  
orderlie and by degrees from imperfect to  
perfect, from sickness to health and so  
by little and little changeth the urine:  
first the colour, which is easiest, secondly

Colours

Contents

How the  
urine should  
be

Health  
although in  
diseases

it

it waxeth cleaer, thirdly the substance waxeth mean betwixt thinne and thicke, fourthly when concoction is stronger, contents appeare. And therefore if contents appeare first before colour, cleaerness or substance, there is the lesse security of health: because this is not the orderly course of nature, but some symptomatical fit of the disease, which wil loone vanish away & decay. And therefore to good purpose must you alwaies remember this theoreme commonly receiued of the physicians, that nature ordinarily first colour, then the substance, and lastly the contents. *Ment. 57.*

How the colour altereth.

This is the orderly course and proceeding of nature in respect of the colour. In the beginning of diseases when all the humours are raw, the urine is white. In the increase & state of the disease, higher and deeper colours. In the declining, more remisse againe, vnill at length it returneth to his meane colour againe.

How the substance altereth.

In respect of the substance, in the beginning it is thinne, for nature hath yet made no separation. In the increase and state it waxeth more thicke and troubled, through naturall heat now beginning to worke some separation and expulsion



pulsion of the humor, in declining it waxeth clearer and thinner againe, when naturall heat doth attenuate, rarefie; and dissipate the flatuous and grosse humors, and so the vrine waxeth lesse troubled. To conclude, for substance of vrine mark these foure differences.

1 First thinne and so continuing, is worst of all, signifying extreame cruditie.

2 First thinne and afterwarde waxeth thicker, and more troubled, better then the former both for heat and strength of nature.

3 First troubled and thicke, and so continuing, better then the two former, for better heate, and more liuely strength of nature.

4 First thicke and troubled, and afterwarde clearing and waxing thinner, the thicker part settling downe to the sediment, best of all, in diseases, as now almost returning to a meane substance, such as is in whole men mens vrines.

In respect of contents not altogether vnnaturall. In beginning of humorall diseases through cruditie there appeare no contents at all, in increase and state, the disease continuing strong, and naturall

How the contents alter.

heat weake, some though fewe in declination, when nature waxeth stronger prevailing against the disease, more contents appeare, and first in the cloud or vppermost region, then in the middle region or swimme, and lastly in the sediment.

*I* And this is the ordinarie alteration of vrine in all humorall diseases wherein is good hope of recovery (except it be accidentally hindered by obstruction or conuerſion another way) and which haue distinction of time of beginning, increase, state, and declination. For sharpe diseases through their vehement and furious assautes doe not admit such speciall distinction.

8 Lastly, it is good for him that now beginneth to practise, and hath not as yet attained to some good measure of skill, to exercise himselfe in these three, as principall guides of all his iudgements, &c. The best vrine page 6. Crude, concoct and dangerous vrines. page and especially mortall vrines which giue signification of death wherein the credite of the Physition chiefly consisteth. For which purpose in the alphabeticall index vnder death I haue collected all mortall diseases, whereof vrine giueth signification in  
this



this treatise. But yet it is not the safest way resolutely to prognosticate death by the especially in a young and lustie man, except other ill signes concurre, as want of strength, pulse, feeble, and inordinate ra-ving, breathing with difficultie, lacke of rest, hollow ties, sharpe nose, involuntary weeping, gathering of strawes & flocks, want of sleepe and appetite, cold sweate, trembling of the nether lippe, excrement by stoole, blacke, Greene or stinking &c. But contrariwise if the patient drawe his breath with ease, have a good pulse, be strong, lie in bed decently, have a chearfull countenance, his sleepe and appetite, not much decayed, and his excrements not altogether vnnaturall, doe confirme good hope of recouerie. And in like sort in all significations of vrine be not to confident, but adde other pathognomonicall signes for better confirmation and more certaine signification of the kind, nature, and quality of the disease. *Et quæ non profunt singula, multa iuvant.*

## CHAP. XV.

Of the qualities, commodities, and medicines of urine: and of diseases touching urine and the remedies thereof.



hitherto we have compendiously handled the differences, causes, and iudgements of urine. But that the treatise may be more absolute, we will adde something more of the qualities, and benefit of urine which it hath either inwardly receiued, or outwardly applied to mans bodie.

*The qualitie of urine.*

All urine (as Galen saith *lib. 10. de simplic. medic. facult. de urina*) is hote, and sharpe (as *Aeginet* thinketh) but yet differing in degree according to them that make it. For the hotter they are that make it, in complexion, age, time of the yeare, and diet, the hotter it is also: yet mans urine (whereof we speake) is the weakest of all other, except tame barrow hogges, which in many points agree with man, yet it is also of a strong cleansing or abstersiue vertue, as any thing els, which Galen prooueth by the example of



of fullers, who vse it to skoure and clense their cloath.

The commoditie and medicines of vrine being taken inwardly.

A mans owne vrine drunken is good against the biting of vipers, and poison, & against the drop sicke lately begun. *Dioscor. lib. 2. cap. 27.*

A chilles vrine vnder the age of 14. yeeres being drunken, helpeth those that are troubled with straitnesse of breath (*orthopnoea*) which though Galen reporting derideth as insufficient and loathsome, yet *Avicen. lib. 2. can. cap. proprio.* doth greatly commend, for that by experience in many diseased persons he found it true.

A mans vrine is good for diuerse diseases of the wombe and bowells, especially for the colike: because that partly with prouoking of vomite, and partly by occasion of sieges it expelleth strongly all noisome humors, and for the same cause do common practitioners keepe it still in daily vse. *Record. e. Marcello.*

Vldericke Hutten also witnesseth, that he did drive away the ague about eight times with the onely drinking of his own vrine, at the beginning of his sicknesse,

which practise many still do vse, and it prooueth well.

◦ Likewise Galen, Paul Aegineta and Marfilus Ficinus write that diuerse drin-  
king vrine did thinke themselves preser-  
ued and cured from the pestilence.

Vrine as Cardan saith, through his heat is of a thinne and pearcing substance, so that it is lighter then some water, notwithstanding his saltnes, for which cause it is good against the colike and ventositie in the guttes farre aboue salt water, for through his subtile and pearcing substance it findeth passage to the inward parts, & through his saltnes it scattereth, breaketh, and disperseth the ventosity, and strengtheneth the inward parts. But to this purpose a chilles vrine vnder 14. yeres olde; and lately made is best, for that is most piercing and hote. *Cardan. de subtilitate lib. 17.*

Medicines of vrine outwardly applied.

1. Vrine is good against the itch, & clen-  
seth the leprosy, mixt with salt-petevillale  
pisse clenseth running vlcers of the head,  
scurfe, manginelle, and hore breakings  
out, it staieth eating vlcers especially in  
the priuie members, and being put into  
the



the eares, it clenfeth the rotten and purulent matter, and beeing foddren in the rinde of a pomegranate killeth the wormes thereof, foddren in a brafen vefel with honie, doth clenfe the fcarres of the eies, and cleareth the dimnelfe thereof, the dregges of vrine, is good for Saint Anthonies euill, if it be annointed thereon, for that (as Galen doth wifely adde) the fore being cooled firft with fome other thing, and be not burning. If it be heated with oyle of priuet and laid to the wombe of a woman, it will affwage the griefe of the mother, and cureth the rifing of the fame, it clenfeth the eie lids, and fcarres of the fame. *Diofcorid. lib. 2. cap. 17.*

Galen almost to the fame purpose faith thus of vrine: mens vrine is of a ftrōg clenfing vertue as any thing els, & therewith doe fullers vse to fcowe and clenfe their cloath, which abfterfue facultie phifitions perceiuing, did vse it to foke, and wash manginefle and scabbedneffe, and running fores that are full of corruption, and filth, and fpecially if they haue in them putrified matter, & for fuch fores on the priue members it is good, and for mattering eares, and for fcales and

scurffe, if the head be washed therewith, I haue healed with it many times sores on the toes, namely which came of bruises, and were without inflammation, and that in seruants and husbandmen, which had a iourney to go, & no physitian with them, bidding them to wet a small clout with it, and to put it into the soares, and then to binde a cloath about it: and as often as they list to make water, to let it fall on their sore toes, and not to take the cloath away till it were quite whole. That medicine which is made of childes vrine, called *chrysocola*, or gold soulder, which Galen there teacheth to make, is exceeding good for sores that are hard to heale: for this medicine doe I vse for the chiefest, mixing therewith such other things, as are good for such like sores. *Galen. lib. 10. de simplic. med. facult. cap. de vrina.*

Childes vrine will heale the sting of a bee, waspe, and hornet, if the place be washed therewith.

It is good for traueilours when they goe to bed to wash their thighes therewith, that they may be able to continue their iourney the next day, and thereafter, if afterwardes they annoint them  
with



with oyle and iuice of rue.

Mans vrine is also good against the gout, which may appeare for that fullers are neuer troubled with the gout, by reason that their feete are so often washed with it, and some who haue had good experience thereof with great successe, doe highly commend it for this purpose.

Seeing then vrine hath so many commodities, and was in ancient time in so great vse (as Dioscorides, Galen, Plinie, Columella, and all those that haue written of cure of horses, doe sufficiently testifie) it came to passe, that the Emperors of Rome got yearly reuenewes by vrines, as Suetonius reporteth of Vespasian, who answered Titus reprehending him for seeking after gaines by such stinking wares, in this prouerbiall sentence, *Bonus est odor lucri ex re qualibet.*

### Of diseases touching vrine and the remedies thereof.

**R**ecord in the latter end of his iudicial of vrines setteth downe certain simple medicines for some diseases which hinder vrine, by whose example not altogether

together impertinent to this treatise; I have likewise collected a briefe historie of the said diseases with some medicines thereof. And first of the stone.

The stone is engendred in mans bodie, as a bricke which is first made of tough claie, and put into an hote furnace where it waxeth hard; so a stone is made of tough, viscous, and slimie flegme in the reines or bladder, where through heat thereof it is parched and baked together into the hardnesse of a stone. But that I may speake somewhat fullier thereof, and yet briefly, the materiall cause of the stone is, as I saide, a tough slimie flegme, and all causes which encrease the same, as all crudities and surrets, all meates grosse, slimie, and hard of digestion, as milke, new cheese, all white meates made of milke, all crustes of flower wherein meat is baked, bread not well baked, vnleauened. All flesh of great beasts, especially olde, as beefe, venison: and all water-foule. Great fishes, especially those who abound in slimie moisture, as eeles, all shell-fish, oysters, cockles, lopsters, crevisses. All fruits which engender grosse humours, peares, apples, gourds



gourds. Rootes which breede winde, as  
parsneps, turneps. Also all new & thicke  
wine and drinke. Likewise because heat  
of the reines doth bake and harden the  
saide flegme, and all causes which en-  
crease heat in the reines, as too warme  
apparell whereby the backe and reines  
are kept too hote, running, leaping, vio-  
lent exercise: also riding especially with  
his backe towards the sunne, standing a-  
gainst the fire with his backe, all meates,  
drinkes, and spices which encrease heat.  
Also when the vessels of vine, the reines,  
&c. haue too straight passages, whereby  
that slimie flegme cannot haue issue to  
be expelled, but staeth within, and tho-  
rough heat waxeth hard, whereupon fatt  
men through moyntnes, and olde men  
through drines, hauing straight passa-  
ges in the reines, are more subiect to the  
stone in the reines, and lesse in the blad-  
der: contrariwise children though they  
are hote and abound with flegme tho-  
rough ill diet, yet because their reines are  
wider and expulsue facultie strong,  
whereby that flegmic matter is voided,  
are lesse troubled with the stone of the  
reines, neither leane men for the selfe  
same cause, but both of them are ra-  
ther

ther troubled with stone of the bladder, *Hippoc. 3. aphor. 26.* Lastly an especiall cause of the stone are the parents, from whence this grievous hereditarie disease doth descend vpon the child: and this of all other is hardest to be cured. Now, with like breuitie to come to the cure, seeing there be foure causes which helpe to breed the stone, tough and slimie flegme, heat to parch and drie it, straitnesse of the passage, and weaknes of the expulsive facultie. So many things as take away any of these, helpe for the cure thereof, as first a good diet, brothes wherein borage, fenell, persley, endiue, or succorie is sodden, bread well baked and leauened, hennes, capons, partridge, mutton. Of fish, soles, plaice, trouts, salmons. Of hearbs, borage, endiue, succorie, sperage, beetes. And to come to the cure. A vomit at the beginning and diuerse times, is of especiall vse to draw the flegmie matter away from the reines and bladder: then a suppositorie, to drawe some superfluous excrements downwards, and a clyster is to be preferred before a purgation because it draweth the excrements downwards from the reines, whereas a purgation taken by



the mouth doth alwaies drawe some impurity downewardes to the reines, but yet the clister may not be too great in quantitie least it fill the guttes, & distend the reines and so increaseth the paine and stoppe the passage. After that, if the body be full of blood, open the veine ynder the ancle & not in the arme (as some would) for all partes of the body grieued about the liuer, would be eased by opening a veine in the arme, but vnder the liuer, by opening the veine vnder the ancle or vnder the knee. *Galen comment. lib. 9. hippoc. de morbis vulneribus. Galen de vena sectione,* and then if the body abound with other humors a purgation is conuenient, but not strong at the first, least it stirre the humours too much out of season before the passages be open. After this seeke to open the passages of vrine about the reines partly with clister, partely outwardly by some fomentation, liniments, incisions, but yet too much vse of these doth effeminate the reines and make them more subiect to the humors descending. Then at length you may minister medicines which prouoke vrine, breake and expell the stone. Of which medicines there is great diuersity for some helpe to mitigate

mitigate the heat of the reines, assuage the inflammation, and hinder the gravel to grow together into a stone, and such be cooling, lenifiers of roughnes, but not astringent, as the soure lesse cold seedes.

2 Some prouoke vrine either for that they augmēt it by attenuating the blood, and separating it from the wheyish substance, & carrying it to the reines, & these are hote & drie towards the third degree.

3 Or some prouoke vrine, because they minister much waterie & wheyish moisture to the bodie, which the reines drawing to them, doe also draw some humours out of the veines, as white wine, plantaine, and melons seede.

4 Or some againe prouoke vrine, not by augmenting the quantitie, but by cleansing, skouring the reines, and dissolving and expelling grauell now beginning to grow together. As turpentine, root of rest-harrow, betonie, fenell seede & roote, sperage, iuice of limmons, root of sorrel, maiden haire, ceterac.

5 Some againe prouoke vrine by both these qualities, in ministering much wheyish matter, & also by cleansing the passages.

6 Some prouoke vrine by their roughnes, cleansing the reines, and rubbing or fretting on the stone or grauell, as glasse



burned & beaten into powder, eggeshells, gromill, the stone it selfe which came from a man beaten into powder.

7) Lastly some prouoke vrine by an hidden and secret propertie, as lapis ludæicus, cassia, rheubarb.

Those medicines which prouoke vrine in the second signification by augmenting the quantitie are neuer to be vsed in any disease of the vessells of vrine as emulgent veines, reines, water-conduits, bladder or yard, fortherby they are more hurt and obstructed by much quantitie of vrine passing that way. But such medicines which doe coole the heat of the reines, or which do cleanse and mundesie them from impuritie, already gathered and neither exceed in heat or drinesse, but in subtile and piercing qualitie. Or which by propriety of their substance helpe that way, as those in the fourth and seventh signification & yet these are not at all, or seldome to be vsed, whē the body is leane or in a consumption, or full of blood and ill humours, neither when the vessells of vrine are exulcerated or obstructed or the passages strait, or whē the wombe or priuy members haue any swelling or vlcer or whē the vrine is suppressed the bladder being full, or issueth with smart

burning. For in all these the medicines bring more impuritie to the places grieued, and so increase the disease; neither are they to be vsed in swellings or breakings out of the skinne, least they draw the grieve to the inward partes.

*Of the strangurie.*

The strangurie is caused either for that the vrine is too sharpe, which doth provoke the expulsive facultie to expell it, before any quantitie be gathered together. Or for that the retentive facultie of the bladder is weakned through some distemperature, especially of cold. Or els through some vicer or inflammation of the bladder, to which the vrine comming doth extimulate the expulsive facultie. Or lastly when the wombe or bowells being inflamed, or swollen, doe trouble or distend the bladder, as in women great with child, who oftentimes pisse litle and often. Now as the cause of the grieve is diuerse, so the medicine is likewise diuerse for sharpnes of the vrine whether it come of hote and salt meates too much heating the liver and reines, or of medicines which burne the blood, or of exercise



cise which likewise heate the reiner  
and bladder, or lastly that the moisture  
in the glandulous partes is dried vp by  
too much vse of venery, leanness or dri-  
nesse of the bodie, must be cured with  
contrarie diet, and medicine which moi-  
sten, take away the sharpnesse and coole  
the blood as newe laide egges, chickens,  
veale, meates made of wheat and barley  
meale, also lettuce, purselane, endiue, so-  
rell, prunes, cherries, sweete apples cucum-  
bers, melons, but mixe not herewith too  
much salt, vineger or other hot spices, and  
if the body abound with sharpe humours,  
a gentle purgation is good of cassia, man-  
na, whey, dialebesten, also decoctions of  
lettuce, violets, sorrel, purselane, adding  
thereto some licorize or prunes, the flo-  
wers or leaues of malowes, the roote of  
holihoke. And if the paine be raging it  
is good to make an iniectiō by a syring,  
of the white of an egge with rose water  
or womans milk, or the iuice of purselane,  
or planteine &c. But if the glandulous  
moisture be too much dried vp, you must  
vse such meates and medicines inwardly  
and outwardly as doe moisten the partes,  
as oyle of violets, almondes, hennes  
grease, newe butter also to make plasters

to be applied to the places about the priuy members or iniections, to be squirted vp into the yard or clitters to the same purpose.

*Of the pissing euil.*

The pissing euil is called, when the patient pisseth as fast as he drinketh, and in like quantitie. Or when he pisseth against his will, and it chaunceth either through default of the bladder or reines. As when the retentive facultie, of the bladder is decayed through distemperature of cold and moistnes: for too much colde doth extingwish the naturall heat of it, which is of a cold and finewie substance & without bloode, and too much moistnes doth loosen the smale strings, serving to the retentive facultie, or when the expulsive facultie is hurt through quantitie or quality of the vrine. Or lastlie when the muscle (*sphincter*) serving for voluntarie motion, is decayed or weakened either through colde or moistnes, loosening, or obstructing, or benumbing the muscle as in the palsy, or is rent or wounded that it cannot doe his dutie, as some time happeneth to those, who are cut for the stone in the bladder, where either the vnskilfull surgeon doth make to great incision, or the stone to bigge doth rent the muscle in comming out. Wherevpon though



the wound groweth whole again, yet the weakenesse of the muscle remaineth: this griefe is almost familiar to children who bepisse their beds in sleepe through weaknes and loosenes. Or this griefe happeneth through default of the reines beeing too hotte, and so drawe the vrine to, fast from the liver and veines, and the retentive facultie weake cannot hold the vrine but sendeth it as fast to the bladder.

Now for the cure (but I can say nothing of the cure of the muscle of the bladder for that beeing cut or wounded &c. is incutable) First the humor offending must be remoued, and then the distemperature corrected, the humour offending if it be heat must be removed by opening the liver veine in the right arme. or by a gentle purgation of manna cassia, camarindes, tyrop of roses solutiue, diasebesten, and diaprunon, but w<sup>th</sup> without scammony and rather often to be vsed, then much at once, that thereby nature by little & little may be framed to voide those humors by stoule which descend to the reines, also a vomite stronger for to drawe the humors from the reines, & a sweat is not inconuenient to drawe them to the skinne and lastlie to correct the distem-

perature and strengthen the partes, vse some of these cooling medicines, as lettuce, endiue, suckorie, sorrell, also decoctions and syrups of the same, and besides of purielane, roses, violets, and cooling meates and drinckes. For strong wines, and which haue power to prouoke vrine are not good. Also a ceare-cloth applied to the backe, loynes and veines to coole them, as ceratum refrigerans, unguentum rosaceum & santalinum mesue. But if the cause came of cold, a vomite & sweat is likewise good, also clisters wherein oile of camomill, dill & bitter almôdes must be vsed. And nowe and then it is good to vse pilles of aloes and rhowbarb. The diet must be of hot things & wherein some hot spices are put. Lastly vse of cupping glasses without incision, frictions of the outward parts, and moderate exercise is conuenient, both because they heat the body as also drawe the humor away frô the inner parts. And thus much breifly of these diseases, not intending fully to handle the same.

FINIS.



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One leaf  
gone